THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVIII. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 141.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Reconsiders Its Action.

GRANT'S DICTUM.

RADICAL SENATORS MAKE A FAINT EXHIBITION OF BACKBONE.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

Investigation of the Alaska Purchase Demanded.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.]

SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate to-day reversed its action of yesterday and permitted the President's message to be read. Indignant comments of leading Radical Senators, and time for reflection, brought certain Senators to a sense of their shameful position, and this act of SUBMISSION was granted, but tardily.

TREASON.

An interesting debate occurred over the House bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Several Senators manifested unmistakable signs of independence notwithstanding President elect has indicated his wishes for a transfer. Indeed, Morrill, of Vermont, and Thayer, of Nebraska, were audacious enough to declare Grant had given an opinion on both sides of the question, and the latter said he had the documents to prove it. The bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The probability is that it will pass by a small majority.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker of the House announced the standing committees as reconstructed.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

The bill relative to bridging the Ohio river, being the same which passed the Senate last session, was discussed. It provides for the appointment of a commissioner and engineers to investigate what length of span should be adopted for these bridges. The bill was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, which committee, there is reason to believe, will report a general law on the subject. They are likely to fix the span at three hundred and fifty feet.

ELECTIONEERING DODGE.

Mr. Bisbee, of Nevada, who wants to be Speaker of the next House, then pitched into the President's Message generally.

RAILROADS.

A meeting was held by the Senate Select Committee on Railroads, to whom were referred various bills at last session chartering railroads from Washington to New York, Cleveland and Cincinnati. They will report favorably, it is said, on the power of Congress to charter such roads.

FIRE-PROOF CAR.

A patent was issued to-day to Gibson & Harron, Cincinnati, for a fire-proof railroad car. It consists of a fire-proof heating and lighting apparatus, so constructed, it is claimed, that the car cannot take fire even if it rolls over.

ALASKA.

Whether or not the Alaska purchase was a source of revenue to scores of lobbyists and others who sell their influence for money, it is certain the matter will be ventilated in Congress, as a resolution is now being prepared with that view. A distinguished gentleman of a New England State, whose name has been connected with this scandal, is foremost in urging an investigation. It seems clear that he did not receive a hundred thousand or so from his Czarship's agents in this country, as has been represented.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John A. Logan, having recovered from his late indisposition, was in the House to-day. Mr. Chandler, of Michigan; Thomas; Mack, of the Cincinnati Enquirer; Gen. Speed; Fry, Hon. J. S. Golinday, and Col. Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, arrived to-day.

RECESS.

Congress will undoubtedly take recess from the 21st to January 5th.

RESIGNED.

Gov. Green Clay Smith, of Montana, has resigned.

ALTA VELA.

Mr. Phelps, of Maryland, to-day presented to the House a memorial of American claimants to the island of Alta Vela. It recites that these claims are undisputed by San Domingo or anybody else but Secretary Seward—"that his duty to protect the rights of American citizens and the honor of the flag he has corruptly violated to put money into the pockets of certain persons in New York who have no rights or claims in the premises. It charges him with suppressing material papers and uttering official falsehoods to accomplish that end. It prays that Congress will devise measures to cause the President to execute the laws and maintain the jurisdiction of the United States and protect the just rights of its citizens.

PRIZE MONEY.

The prize money for the vessel Sea Lion, captured by the United States vessel Arcostook, Colorado, Kenosha, Kanawha, Proteus, and B. R. Cuyler, is now in the hands of the Fourth Auditor, and will soon be ready for payment. The Sea Lion was captured in 1863, and payment was delayed by the defalcation of United States Marshal Clapp, of the Southern District of Florida.

GEN. GRANT

will leave for Chicago Sunday to attend the reunion of soldiers.

[To the Associated Press.]

Statement of the Public Debt—Postponement of the Executive Session—Meeting of the Antietam Society.

PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States to-day: Bonds on which the volume broke out with increased violence, ejecting flame and lava until five o'clock this morning. The torrents of lava devastated the surrounding country. Trees in the crater fell on the town of Acireale, and were blown even into the streets of Catania. At some points the ashes and stones were enveloped with smoke, and labored with deafening detonations. Great crowds gathered on the neighboring hills during the night to witness the magnificent spectacle, which, though 130 miles distant, is distinctly visible.

FLORENCE, Dec. 10.—The eruption of Mt. Etna continues. Fissures in violence. Sand from the crater fell in clouds on the streets fifty miles distant.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN'S ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A Constantinople dispatch says the Sultan sent an ultimatum to the Grecian Government requiring an answer in five days. France and England sustain his demand.

FRANCE.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—It is reported that the Emperor, on his return from Compiegne to Paris, will accord a audience to Senor Olozaga, and formally recognize him as accredited Embassador to Spain.

THE PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

The Patrie thinks the message of President Johnson, in view of the approaching close of his administration, is unimportant, and only a permanent calling attention to the recommendation respecting direct elections.

HUNGARY.

SPEECH OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

PESTH, Dec. 10.—The session of the Hungarian Diet was opened with a speech from the Throne. The Emperor Francis Joseph, in speaking, asked of Hungary if she recognized the laws of Parliament as binding to establish harmony in all parts of the monarchy. The army bill, he declared, was a pledge for the integrity of the kingdom and for the continuance of peace. He concluded with the hope that the most cordial feeling with Prussia would be maintained.

THE SOUTH.

Doings of the North Carolina Legislature—Masonic Election on Mobile, New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad—The Peruvian Monitors.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 9.—In the Legislature to-day a committee was appointed to investigate charges of bribery. The Senate is engaged all day discussing the railroad appropriation bills.

General Z. B. Vance has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons for next year.

The District Court is still in session and have a heavy docket on hand.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10.—General Stoneman and General Brown, Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, started for Washington this morning.

Dr. La Roche, late Surgeon General of the Confederate army, was elected Surgeon of the Eastern lunatic asylum.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The Mobile, New Orleans and Chattanooga railroad have placed on exhibition their maps, profits and plans preparatory to placing the road under contract.

The Peruvian monitors have been lying at Southwest Pass since leaving the city, owing to stress of weather. They are employing themselves in completing arrangements for the voyage, exercising, and drilling the crew.

The steamship Havana, which has been lying outside the bar at Southwest Pass, hoisted the Peruvian flag and has taken the name of Manco.

The Spanish war vessel Chorroca is here, and a second one is reported cruising off the mouth of the river.

CONGRESS.

Andy's Dose is Well Shaken and then Taken.

A FEW WRY FACES.

SENATOR EDMUNDS MAKES AN EXPLANATION.

Appointment of the Standing Committees.

&c., &c., &c.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Foreign Relations—Sumner (Chairman), Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, N. H., Bayard.

Finances—Sherman (Chairman), Morgan, Warner, Williams, Corbett, Henderson, Morrill, Vt.

Appropriations—Morrill, Me. (Chairman), Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Cole, Conkling, Buckalew.

Commerce—Chandler (Chairman), Morrill, Vt., Vickers, Spencer, Kellogg, Corbett.

Manufactures—Sprague (Chairman), Yates, Abbott, Dixon, Ross, Edmunds.

Agriculture—Cameron (Chairman), Cattell, Tipton, Welch, McCreery.

Military Affairs and Militia—Wilson (Chairman), Sprague, Cameron, Morton, Abbott, Thayer, Doolittle.

Naval Affairs—Grimes (Chairman), Anthony, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, Conkling, Rice, Hendricks.

Postoffice and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsay (Chairman), Conness, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, McDonald, Welch and Dixon.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy (Chairman), Stewart, Osborne, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks and Warner.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Williams (Chairman), Sumner, Kellogg, Bayard and Ferry.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Henderson (Chairman), Morrill, of Maine, Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Sprague and Doolittle.

Pensions—Messrs. Van Winkle (Chairman), Edmunds, Fowler, Davis, Spencer and Sawyer.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Nye (Chairman), Chandler, Poole, Patterson, of Tenn., and Saulsbury.

Claims—Messrs. Howe (Chairman), Willey, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Robertson, Cole and Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Harlan (Chairman), Sumner, Rice, Patterson, of N. H., Harris, Patterson, of Tenn., and Vickers.

Patents—Messrs. Willey (Chairman), Osborne, Thayer, Ferry and Norton.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Fessenden (Chairman), Trumbull, Ferry, Davis and Whyte.

Territories—Yates (Chairman), and Messrs. Nye, Cragin, Fowler, McDonald, McCreery, Davis, and Norton.

Pacific Railroad—Howard (Chairman), and Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Ramsay, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan and Drake.

Mines and Mining—Conness (Chairman), and Messrs. Chandler, Yates, Ross, Saulsbury, and White.

Revision of Laws—Conkling (Chairman), and Messrs. Sumner, Cole, Bayard, and Poole.

Special Committee on Railroads—Sherman (Chairman), and Messrs. Howe, Buckalew, Chandler, Stewart, Ramsay, and Stewart.

Committee to inquire whether improper means were used or attempted for influencing the votes of Senators on impeachment—Messrs. Buckalew, Morrill of Maine, Chandler, Stewart, and Thayer.

Joint Committee on Printing—Messrs. Antony, White, and Harris.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Ross, Patterson of New Hampshire, and Dixon.

Joint Committee on Library on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Morgan, Howe, and Fessenden.

Joint Committee on Retrenchment—Messrs. Edmunds, Williams, Patterson of New Hampshire, and Buckalew.

Joint Committee to Revise and Fix the Pay of the Officers of the Two Houses—Messrs. Fessenden, Sherman and Buckalew.

To Examine Claims of Coquins for Repairs and Furnishing the Executive Mansion—Messrs. Harlan (Chairman) and Norton.

On Offices after his term—Messrs. Howard (Chairman), Cameron and Drake.

On Revising the Rules of the Senate—Messrs. Anthony (Chairman), Pomeroy and Edmunds.

Mr. RICE moved to add certain members of the Committee on Pacific Railroad, as representatives of the Senate, to the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds withdrew the motion temporarily.

The PRESIDENT then directed the Secretary to read the calendar of bills and resolutions on the table, most of which were referred to appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, his bill to resume specie payment on the fourth of July next was laid before the Senate. Action upon he would move to refer it to the Committee on Finance.

Introduced by him to carry out the reconstruction acts in Georgia, viz.: to resume to a certain extent the power of Congress over Georgia in consequence of the legislature having been illegally constituted, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. DRAKE explained the purpose of his resolution in relation to grades of general and lieutenant general in the army and naval and vice admiral in the navy to be to keep those grades in reserve as rewards for extraordinary public services, and not hereafter them open to be reached by regular promotion and accommodation. Referred first to the Committee on Military Affairs, and to go afterward, if favorably reported on by them, to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House bill to regulate the use on copper, &c., was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

When the House bill to restore the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department was reached, Mr. Thayer moved to refer it to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WILSON moved its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FERRY, on request, changed it to the Committee on Indian Affairs, because he thought that would be fair to the bill.

Mr. STEWART moved a motion to send it to the Committee on Indian Affairs, because he thought that if any change was to be made in the Indian policy of the Government, it was a committee which had so long had charge of the whole subject was the one most fit to deal with it.

After an animated debate the bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to repeal section 6 of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul, Minn., to the Missouri river. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) introduced a resolution submitting for ratification the following amendment to the Constitution: "Art. 15. No distinction shall be made by the United States or by any State among the citizens in their civil and political rights, on account of race, color or previous condition." Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also a bill to regulate elective franchise in the United States. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill fixing the compensation for labor for the Government of the United States. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

It provides that from and after June 25, 1868, all laborers, workmen and mechanics engaged in the employment of the United States shall receive for a day's labor, as provided by law, full wages and compensation paid for such labor as if ten hours constituted a day's labor.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the credentials of the eighth time, Earl Russell enters upon office as a member of the Government. His Parliamentary life extends over a period of fifty-five years. Elected to the Commons in 1813, he continued a member of the Lower House till he was raised to the Peerage in 1861, leaving his seat on two occasions only, but being each time immediately after chosen by another constituency. His official career dates from the year 1830, when he became Paymaster of the Forces in Earl Grey's Ministry. Since that period he has not been out of office for more than about eight years altogether, and he has at different times filled most of the highest posts in the British Cabinet. In 1835 he was appointed to the important office of Home Secretary in the Melbourne Administration, and both in that capacity and as Colonial Secretary, continued in the Ministry for six years. At the end of that time the triumph of the Tories, under the leadership of the late Sir Robert Peel, and the consequent resignation of Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, drove Earl Russell (then Lord John Russell) into the cold shade of opposition," where he remained for five years. Sir Robert Peel's abandonment of the policy of Protection, which led to the parliamentary triumphs of Free Trade in 1846, had the effect of immediately breaking up and partially demoralizing the party of which that eminent statesman was the chief, and of opening the way for the return of the Liberals to power. This was Lord John's opportunity, and upon the retirement of Peel from office he succeeded to the Premiership for the first time. He continued at the head of the Government for five years and a-half, with a brief interval of ten days, in the early part of 1851, when the failure of Lord Stanley (now Lord Derby) to form an Administration left so alternative but the restoration of Lord John Russell to the place which he had resigned, in consequence of dissensions in the Cabinet and the withdrawal of Lord Palmerston from the government. The following year the Tories succeeded in compassing his resignation, and in assuming the reins of power, but they did not long enjoy their triumph, for after the general election of 1852, a hostile vote of the House of Commons drove Lord Derby's Ministry from power, and the Earl of Aberdeen became Premier. Lord John Russell taking office under him as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and filling, at the same time, the post of President of the Council. In 1855 he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Lord Palmerston's Administration, and for the second time became Premier of the Crown. But they have made what was once waste places to bloom and blossom all the year round, with the exception of Spring, as a class they are the most peaceable and quiet citizens, never disturbing any person nor interfering in any manner with the rights or privileges of others. Ever since the negro has been made one of the political elements of the country, and taught that it was right and that a white man should toil and the negro reap the fruits of his labor; that he should scorn honest industry and become a vagabond, or "live gentlemans" as he styles it, their gardens have found it almost impossible to raise any produce. Their blooming fields were ravaged and laid waste by idle, the strutting that was ever around to steal their poultry, or the pounding vagabond to shoot their cows. Not content with this, the vagabond negroes nightly assembled upon the roads, and by firing of guns, whooping and yelling, annoyed the people beyond endurance. The police force of the city, scarcely strong enough to guard the lately inhabited portions of the city, could do nothing for them, and at last they applied to Mayor Anderson for relief, offering to serve in any manner or capacity that he might direct. Nearly all the men residing on Thunderbolt road, on Waters' road, and Lover's lane, were organized into a volunteer special police force for the protection of the suburbs and outskirts of the city, regularly sworn in, and Mr. Nicholas Gell appointed as Captain. The same time they have been in the habit of patrolling the woods and fields at night, and have been comparatively secure from depredations and annoyance. The negroes, prevented by this from pursuing their lawless practices, organized for the purpose of malice with deadly hatred, and determined, as the sequel will show, to revenge themselves upon the men who were forcing them to live in some degree honest. At times the dwellings of these men, isolated as they are from each other, and scattered over the country for many miles, have been surrounded late at night by gangs of negroes, who uttered dire threats of vengeance against the occupants, which they said they would execute when the time should arrive. The white people were sometimes apprehensive for the safety of their wives, observing the bad feeling of the negroes, but, nothing occurred, were lulled into a feeling of security.

COUNTRY NEGROES COMING TO TOWN.

It has been observed on our streets that the usual crowd of country negroes that come in here on Saturdays to make purchases and carouse, have latterly always been armed. Matchless in their impudence, they strutted around United States uniform, and bearing upon his shoulder an old musket, and endeavoring to look like soldiers. Dressed in tattered rags, the negro has always appeared more a subject for laughter than dread. Others bore their arms in their hands, or carried them in their wagons, there who did not carry some sort of weapon. On Saturday nights they would leave the city in large bodies, generally armed, and the gangs at the head of Thunderbolt road, where, in the numerous groggshops abounding in that region, the negroes were constantly arriving, and carouse, and create such a tumult as to disturb citizens residing many blocks away. A fortnight ago the negroes made a most excessive and spirited one of these disorderly force.

ON SATURDAY MORNING LAST

very many negroes came to town. One gang of them while on the way in, halted in front of the dwelling of Mr. Spears, on Thunderbolt road, and fired a volley into the house, two or three shots into the house. They then cried out that they wanted to see the country police who resided there, and after a short parley proof a settled purpose, a well understood and organized plan to have a disturbance on that night should throw its dark mantle around them.

SATURDAY NIGHT

was exactly suited to their murderous purposes. The night was dark, with occasional rain; the moon did not rise until a late hour, and it was doubtful whether it would shine at all. It was a night, in fact, favorable for the complete success of their murderous plans, and they evidently carried them out, according to a preconcerted arrangement.

THE MURDER OF MR. MASTICK.

We learn from a gentleman who was in the vicinity where the bloody occurrences of the night took place, how the negroes conducted themselves. He was at the house of Mr. Brickman, and was engaged in conversation with the family, when the negroes were coming from town. He counted fifty-five in a body, and they were all armed. They went to the house of Mr. Verns, were joined by him, and proceeded to the toll-gate, where they found Frederick Broadbacker, Jacob Klein, Frederick Hurt, Frederick Brickman, John Quint and Joseph Obi. The party, composed of nine persons, was taken command of by Mastick. They patroled about for a time, and finally concluded to separate and go home. Mastick and Wagoner had started off, leaving Broadbacker and the others at the toll-gate, when they were signaled to come back. On returning they heard a great noise down the road toward town, appearing to come from Schuyler's liquor store. This was about a quarter to 11 o'clock. They all started down the road, and when a little more than a hundred yards from the toll-gate they met five or six negroes. Broadbacker went up, took hold of one and asked him who it was that had made such a noise along the road. The negro said that he did not know, and Broadbacker turned him over to Mastick, and said that he would arrest another. He stepped forward a few paces, and caught hold of another of the negroes, when one of them placed the muzzle of a gun within a very short distance of his face and fired. Immediately after fell to the ground some thirty or forty negroes then jumped into the road and commenced a rapid fire upon the white men. Clenny Mastick held the negro in front of him, and the latter cried out that he was shot. Mastick received a buckshot in his right arm, one in each knee. He had on a thick overcoat, and several shots lodged in the body of it. Some of them may have struck the negro, as he howled considerably. Mastick held on to him for a few minutes, and tried to carry him off, but was compelled to let him fall from his grasp and seek retreat. John Quint was shot in the abdomen (a very bad wound), in the arm, right leg, near the thigh and back. He climbed the fence into the yard of the small house mentioned above, where he probably received the last wound, and fell inside. Frederick Brickman was shot in the abdomen, leg and shoulder. In retreating he sailed upon Mastick to help him, but the latter replied that he was also wounded, and he told Brickman to drop into the bushes and remain quiet until he could be taken away. Mastick then struck across the fields, till about some time, and finally came out on the lane, where he found some ten or fifteen negroes and proceeded him. After whooping around for some time the party went to Vern's house, which they threatened to burn down, and actually lit matches, as though to execute their threats. They came on Mastick's house, where they yelled, "Come out here you ——, we have country police!" "Come out, you red-headed Mastick!" After lingering about for some time, screaming like demons, the party left, the negroes retreated across the fields and reached their homes. After waiting for some time they met together, and summoned to look after the wounded.

THE BRUTALITY OF THE NEGROES.

Having killed Broadbacker, the negroes gathered about the body, as it lay upon the ground, stupefied and bleeding. One of them struck the corpse on the face with a heavy stone or club, making a horrible, crushing wound just over the left eye, crushing in the eyebrow. One of the party then came up and gave a sound of blows, and one negro said, "Of course that's the last of him—he's gone now!" The reply was—"I wan't revenge on the ——."

THE ARMS OF THE GUARD.

While every negro appeared to be armed with either a musket, shot-gun, or revolver, Mastick and Wagoner were the white men had fire-arms. Broadbacker had a small rifle, which he never had an opportunity to use. Mastick had a shot-gun, and three of the party had revolvers. The ammunition was specially exhausted, and this they were left without means of defending themselves, and had to retreat.

AN INSTANCE OF HUMANITY EXTRAORDINARY.

Collecting together, the scattered members of the patrol moved slowly back to the scene of the fight. Mastick, unable to stand, crept one cry out, and listening heard the cry repeated, with the additional information that he was dying. He succeeded in unsaddling a dark object in the road, and found it to be the body of a man, and on obtaining a light discovered that it was Broadbacker. Quint was found in the ditch and taken out, and Brickman removed from where he had fallen in the fields. Mastick and Wagoner then went to the house of Rudolph Hirt, in the vicinity, who refused to allow the wounded man to be brought into the house, but loan the wagon to take them home. They were compelled to go all the way to Broadbacker's place and procure a wagon, in which the wounded men were placed and taken to their homes. A messenger was dispatched to town for medical assistance, and by 2 o'clock Dr. Harden arrived at the place where his services were required.

THE POLICE GO OUT.

Word of the affair was sent to Police Barracks, and Lieut. Kaul, with a party of men, went out on the road, but there was not a negro to be seen. Over in Jones's field, in an old house, a dozen negroes were found holding a shouting, and making such a noise that the police arrested and took them to the Barracks.

THE SCENE AT BROADBACKER'S YESTERDAY.

At Broadbacker's place, on Lover's Lane, yesterday morning, there was great excitement. Relatives and friends were constantly arriving, and conversation turned on the tragic affair, in every group. In the large dancing hall the body of the murdered man lay stretched upon the table, the head resting upon a pillow. The coffin was in the usual spit worn by deceased, and was lined with white muslin. There would be a funeral procession to-day, and the latter cried out that he was shot, and he would never see his wife and children again. Mastick received a bucksh

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, DEC. 11, '68.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

A drove of 200 fat turkeys passed through Maysville Monday.

One firm in Maysville have slaughtered 6,000 hogs up to date.

Maysville is building modern style houses.

Charles Dahlman, of New York, is in Paris buying fine harness horses.

William Moore, of Wytheville, Va., is buying mules in Bourbon.

The mule trade was lively at Millersburg last week.

Paris is shipping large numbers of mules to the South.

G. R. Sharpe has sold his mill property, in Cynthiana, to Thomas A. Dill for $6,500.

There is to be a grand social hop at the Bourbon House, Paris, next Tuesday evening.

Fourteen persons were baptized at Georgetown Saturday.

It costs a man $8 to whip his wife in Lexington.

An opera troupe is delighting the citizens of Lexington.

The portable saw-mill of Sidney P. Clay was burned near Paris on Friday night last.

The Paris bar-keepers report that there was more whisky drunk last Monday than ever before on any previous court day.

Capt. Wm. Lindsey, of Hickman county, Senator in the Legislature of Kentucky from the First Senatorial District, was married last week.

Gen. Gano closed his very successful meeting of three weeks' duration, at Lexington, on last Friday night, with 85 additions.

On Thursday there were thirteen accessions to the missionary meeting at Frankfort, ten from this city and three from Jackson county.

Thos. Long, of Scott county, had his eye put out on Friday, by a nail which he was driving flying back and striking him in the eye.

The candidates for the local offices of Maysville are more numerous this year than ever before.

Mr. Charles Herndon, of Georgetown, on Monday, lost $800, which he had just drawn from bank.

A protracted meeting is in progress at the Baptist church in Shelbyville. Twenty-four have been added to the church.

A protracted meeting has just closed at the Southern Presbyterian church at Shelbyville, during which twenty additions were made to the church.

John T. Hearn, editor of the Shelby Sentinel, has sold his interest in the Southern Journal of Education to Hon. Z. F. Smith, Superintendent of public instruction.

Mr. Jos. N. Bell, of White Sulphur, Scott county, has sold his gray stallion to Mr. A. H. Taylor, of Orange county, New York, for $2,500.

The residence of Tine Bradley, near Stamping Ground, together with the grosser portion of its contents, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last.

The cars will be running on the Henderson & Nashville road this week from Hanson's station, seven miles from Madisonville, to Henderson.

Mrs. Griggs, the wife of Berry Griggs, of Marshall county, a few days since gave birth to three children, two sons and one daughter. The mother and children are all doing well and Berry is still happy.

A newly made father in Georgetown proposes to have a grand baby show in that place during the holidays. Sweepstakes, free for all ages under three years. Premiums from $1 50 to $50 00.

November 30th Mr. Jas. Callahan, of Bourbon county, died near Lowe's Station, at the residence of his grandson, Mr. S. J. Cole. Mr. Callahan was born in South Carolina in 1768, and was one hundred and five years and seven months old at the time of his death. He had two brothers who lost their lives in the revolutionary army. Although too young at the beginning of the war to become a soldier, he took an active part on the side of the patriots. He moved to Kentucky when he was thirty years of age, and has lived here ever since. He was a confident member of the Baptist Church for seventy-five years, and was a life-long Democrat.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Tom Thumb is in Wilmington, N. C.

The new crop of tobacco is coming into Clarksville.

Wild pigeons are plenty in the forests of Northeastern Texas.

Five dollars is the price of a night's lodging on the sidewalks of Mobile.

Bainbridge, Ga., mourns the death of one of her best citizens, the Hon. Joseph Law.

A Federal soldier was killed by unknown parties at Pavnville, Texas, a few days since.

Business good in Memphis. Money wanted to adjust a slight overplus of $50 000 in the treasury.

Mr. Pickard shot himself through the hand while carelessly handling a pistol at Huntsville, Ala., on Saturday.

Bob Richardson, a negro, has been convicted of rape at Macon, Georgia, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

The Catholics of Selma, Alabama, are raising subscriptions to build a new church in that place.

A man was presented before the Macon, Georgia, City Court the other day for gouging out the eye of a man with whom he was fighting.

Cheraw, S. C., has the influenza badly. The doctors are in doubt as to whether it is the old Tyler Grippe or the Grant Grapple. Any way, everybody has it.

Edmunds Gee, a conductor on the Petersburg railroad, fell from his train on Saturday, near Jarrett's Station, Va., and received fatal injuries.

Charges of bribery and corruption have been preferred against members of the North Carolina Assembly, and a committee appointed to investigate the matter.

The Franklin, La., Banner refutes the slander that Union men cannot live in St. Mary parish, by publishing a list of Northern men who are residents of the parish.

The hitching posts in Columbus, Ga., were dug up on Sunday night, by unknown parties, and used for firewood. There are people in the same town who steal flowers and shrubbery from the graveyard.

Since the Augusta election and the decision of Chief Justice Chase in the Davis case, which affirms that the fourteenth constitutional amendment has been adopted, the Radicals in Georgia have rapidly simmered down in temper and speech.

A lot of heavy ordnance used in the defense of Wilmington, N. C., during the war has been purchased by the Richmond Company, Richmond, Va., and is now being transported over the Richmond and Petersburg railroad for that city, to be used as old iron.

A Mobile editor rises to the following personal explanation: An exchange credits to this paper a paragraph about some fellow having solved the mystery of perpetual motion. We stole the paragraph, and wish that our cotemporary had not taken it into his head to credit us with what we did steal instead of some of our own property that he makes such free use of.

A Macon (Georgia) negro last Sunday dug a grave for the corpse of his child, and went to the house for the body. During his absence some one buried a negro child in the grave. Nothing daunted, he disinterred the body, placed it in a fence corner, and buried his own child in the grave. We have heard of stealing coppers off a dead negro's eyes, but stealing a dead negro's grave is a novelty.

The weather in St Mary parish, La., continues quite favorable to sugar planters. The standing cane in this parish would every where make good seed. The frosts have merely ripened and the cane, turning the leaves a little more yellow, but the bud is nowhere killed. The planters are pleased with the yield, pleased with the weather, the working of the hands, and the general prospects for 1869.

On Saturday night, about seven o'clock, the keeper of a drinking saloon in Atlanta, Georgia, named Benton Gerdine, was shot by the accidental discharge of a pistol which was in his pocket. He was walking across the floor at the time of the discharge. The ball from the pistol, after passing through the scrotum, entered the left thigh in the neighborhood of the femoral artery and ranged downward. Just previous to the accident Gerdine had been beating an old and feeble man.

The Fool's Cap in Congress.

As we observed yesterday, after the action of the two houses of Congress on the reception of the President's message—or, more accurately speaking, their non-action on its non-reception, for they did not in reality either receive it or act on it—must be a source of genuine comfort to Andrew Johnson. It is always pleasant to see our enemies in a rage, and especially so when their rage is only puerile and powerless. The Radicals could give the President no better evidence of the respect in which they hold him, albeit the respect is of a kind that springs from fear and hate, as they could give the country no better evidence of their inherent lack of self-respect, or respect for the good name of the Government. Their childish conduct on the occasion specified shows that they are not only weak, a fact which needed no illustration, being obvious enough to disinterested observers, but it shows that they are conscious of their weakness. Mr. Schenck is regarded as a leader in the House, and what a driveling lot of rubbish is reported opposite his name; yet his words seem to represent the common standard, for he had the majority with him, and carried his point, imbecile and absurd as it was. In the Senate it was no better; it was so bad, indeed, that, aside from the sensible view of the subject taken by such men as Mr. Wilson, Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Morton, from whom nothing less was to have been expected, Drake, of Missouri, a marplot and a malignant, was sharp enough to detect the folly and save himself. Of course the whole matter is a trifle. But trifles often play a great part in affairs, just as straws show the way the wind blows. It is immaterial whether the message was read or referred. It is immaterial whether it is printed as a public document. A question of etiquette is involved in it; but both Congress and the President long ago ceased to treat each other civilly, and perhaps they could afford to dispense with all forms and ceremonies. But the Government, the people, the posts which these persons occupy for the time being, cannot afford to be made the sport of childish ebullitions of temper like this; and, as it must be in reality gratifying to Mr. Johnson, there is less excuse for it on the part of Congress. The proper course, and the course which would have indicated most strength, would have been just the reverse—the ceremonious reception of the message; an attention to its reading so studied and polite as to amount to mockery; an order for its publication and reference to the proper committees, and ever after perfect silence and apparent oblivion; no mention of it, not a word or syllable either of praise or blame, ignoring the author and the document as things beneath contempt and utterly powerless. This, we say, would have been wisdom for the Radicals, taking a Radical view of the case. It would have mortified Mr. Johnson to begin with, and it would have consigned him to obscurity to end with. It would have signalized the complete ascendancy of Radical composure, unity of purpose, and conscious strength. It would have been adroit as a piece of official diplomacy, courteous as a piece of official intercourse. There would have been both method and mettle in it. But, either because there was no concert among them, or because they are so angry that they are blind alike to prudence and dignity, or because they are weak and divided, and, in that peculiar state of mind when men cannot face an indictment which they know to be true in every line and letter, they forgot themselves and they forgot the country. We confess that we are rather gratified at this exhibition of splenetic littleness, and therefore do not feel disposed to fly into a tirade of invective when invective would seem to be demanded of a journal committed to all proper representation of the people's cause of congratulation or resentment. This is assuredly a case that demands the severest censure; but we leave the Republican organs to serve out the needful chastisement. We will do them the justice to say that they are generally more mindful of popular claims and the claims of propriety than the Radical leaders in either of the houses of Congress. Let them do the correction. Be our part to felicitate Mr. Johnson upon having made a palpable hit and to laugh in our sleeve at the contortions of those whose rage is powerless and whose posture absurd. The effect of the affair in Europe may not be so pleasing, but just now we do not feel a great sense of responsibility in regard to our foreign policy or status. Altogether the affair is hopeful and amusing.

"Barbarism in Kentucky."

[From the New Albany Commercial.]

We published yesterday an account of a horrible outrage perpetrated in Bullitt county, Kentucky, by a number of outlaws, which resulted in the brutal murder of two negroes. As an evidence of the changing sentiment of the people of Kentucky is afforded in the fact that these villains were arrested by the citizens. A few months ago it would have been impossible for a Federal officer to have arrested any one in Bullitt county for killing a negro. Now the citizens turn out and do it themselves. So the murderers were brought to Louisville on Thursday, guarded by citizens. A more villainous lot of criminals was never seen in that city. Seven of the new' them described them as a most populsive and forbidding set of wretches, in whom the Commanding officer of the plains appear respectable. And yet they are but representatives of a class of debased people who make the interior of the Southern States as unsafe and as unpleasant to civilized society as the barbarous Indians. Inventors and supporters is not wanting in this country, who claim before the noxious weeds which slavery has planted are entirely eradicated, the task of reconstructing the South is equal to that of civilizing a barbarous race that has never known the refining influences of education and christianity. There is so much to unlearn that the work is appalling. Many and awful outbreaks like that referred to must occur before our countrymen wake well up to it. It is a cheering sign, however, to know that Southern men, lately secessionists and slaveholders, begin to be shocked at the condition of their society and to betake themselves to the work of improving it.

The above appeared a few days since in the New Albany Commercial. We do not envy the writer his head or his heart. We do not envy the people who are daily subjected to seeing in print such pestilent criticisms upon their neighbors without any means of redress. We do not envy the father who begat or the mother who gave suck to a being so warped in his intellect so conscienceless, and so depraved, so blinded by prejudice, and whose whole feeling is so impregnated with malice, that, if he looks as he writes, he must be as loathsome as a dungeon toad. The writer may on the surface appear respectable, but there can be no doubt that he, she or it is a whited sepulcher, whose brain, like a morgue, where dead, festering, swollen, hideous corpses are laid out, is full of distorted creations, which, with opportunities, or half opportunities, would make the possessor a footpad or a prominent member of a Union league. The war has produced many calamities, but in so far as it has been the means of giving license to such sentiments as the New Albany Commercial publishes, and of bringing to the surface, from the profound depths of infamy, such unnamed monsters as the writer of the article which we reproduce, the war was a calamity for which the English language furnishes no words capable of expressing its hight or depth. The Commercial forgets that only a few weeks since the whole civilized world was shocked by crimes which occurred only a few miles from its office. It forgets, in its haste to defame and vilify Kentucky and the South, that an Indiana village for years was the home of a set of desperadoes who made it unsafe, not only to travel through the State on foot, on horseback, or in a wagon, but in a railway car as well. The darkest shades of crime received their touch in Indiana. What "horrible system" produced this state of affairs in our neighboring State? Who were its "inventors and supporters"? Who sowed the "noxious seeds" that produced such harvests of blood, death, and crime? Who is to perform the task of "reconstructing" Indiana society? Who is to go as missionaries to engage in the work of "civilizing" a race who, according to the record, have never known the "refining influences of education and Christianity."

Is there not much for Indiana to unlearn before the Commercial engages in the "appalling" work of christianizing the South? Is there not danger that such "awful outrages" as have recently been perpetrated near New Albany will again occur before Hoosiers will "wake up?" We know Indiana well enough to be fully assured that the great mass of her citizens have no words of approval for such libelous stuff as that contained in the Commercial article, and are not in sympathy with the spirit that prompted it. The South, the whole South, is doing nobly. Life, as the records will show, is quite as safe anywhere in the South as in the North, and when it is taken, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it is the result of teachings of Radical carpet-baggers and such sheets as the New Albany Commercial.

☞ There is always a pup. You can go nowhere that you will not find some dog very much smaller than other dogs, but with a famous bark to it. Such is Drake. No sooner was the Senate fairly opened than this animal began to show himself and "circulate," as the saying is, and he appears as the champion of a great principle! It would be a saving of time and money, if Congress should get a muzzle and put it on this Drake. There is no bite in him, but his bark is dreadful.

Slandering the Dead.

James Buchanan was certainly a weak though an able man, and he may have been, as we think he was, a selfish and interested politician; but he bore at home a character for private integrity and personal purity, and he gave no one occasion justly to question his official intentions, no matter what may be thought of his acts, during the closing weeks of his administration. He was, we conceive, simply a timorous old man, used to the obsolete forms and pragmatisms of red tape; for had he been either a bold leader or a corrupt conspirator he could and would have presented a very different figure in the drama of 1861. We have no reason to remember him kindly, but we would be fair to his memory. Not so with Mr. Kelley, the Pennsylvania Congressman and Philadelphia Judge, who lately made a speech in which he charged directly as follows: "By consent of Mr. Buchanan and his Secretary of War, John B. Floyd (as is proven by the letter-book of General Twiggs, now in possession of his executor, Edward Shippen, Esq., of Philadelphia), our army, stationed by Floyd in Texas and New Mexico, had been surrendered to the enemies of the Confederacy. while the forts and arsenals within the Confederate limits had been gorged with arms and munitions of war." Now mark how an actual Congressman and ex-judicial functionary may slander the dead, willfully and maliciously, in order to gratify a mob, or else out the remains of some private resentment, or round a period or sharpen a point. Mr. Wm. B. Reed, one of Mr. Buchanan's friends and executors, seeing the foregoing in print, writes a letter to Mr. Edward Shippen, and this is Mr. Shippen's answer: "In reply I have to say that I am not the executor of Gen. Twiggs, and have never had his letter-book in my possession; nor have I ever authorized any one to say so. With respect to the residue of the above extract, I have to reply that I have stated on several occasions that I had seen a copy of portions of the correspondence of General Twiggs with the late President Buchanan, written after the election of the late President Lincoln, and many weeks before the surrender of the army to the State authorities of Texas, to the following intent, viz: That in case the State of Texas should require the surrender of the army and material, he (General Twiggs) would feel it his duty to accede to the demand. I have also stated that I learned, upon inquiry, that the late President Buchanan had taken no notice of these letters until it was too late, and that when the successor of General Twiggs arrived in Texas the army had been surrendered and paroles taken." Of just such material about nine-tenths of the statements made by Radical speakers and presses are composed.

All Talk.

The New York Tribune publishes a letter from a Mr. Archer, of Virginia, one of the very verdant Southerners who now and then write whining letters to Mr. Horace Greeley, who is supposed to have a good deal of whine in him and to be therefore susceptible to the gentle influences of compassion and flattery. The following is what Mr. Archer gets for his pains. It is all that Horace is willing to say he is willing to do (and little enough it is) about 'enlarging the area of human liberty" with 'reference, of course, to the white man. We quote:

III. We dislike proscription at least as profoundly as does Mr. Archer. We want to see the whole country not simply at peace, but united and harmonized on the broad basis of universal amnesty with universal suffrage. We should rejoice to see this and attained before Gen. Grant is inaugurated President. There are embittered feelings on both sides that will protract and stand out against it; yet we feel confident that an immense majority of our folks are ready to agree upon and in good faith uphold it. Can Mr. Archer say as much for his compatriots? If so, we will joyfully trust that the 4th of March next will see us once more a united people, with no disfranchised class, and none precluded from holding office.

The Tribune has twaddled after this fashion for three years. It has been altogether ardent and sometimes olea ginous in its protestations of humanity and tolerance, and has, while slobbering over the shoulder of Mr. Jefferson Davis, stuck rage in the South. It has droned about liberalism and has refused its columns to every statement that could damage its one-sided arguments. It has preached moderation and supported the enormities in Louisiana and Tennessee. In fact it proposes nothing and only dawdles and misrepresents the spirit of Southern affairs and the spirit of justice, realizing the old couplet, that

"So much talk and no doing
Will not love, but hate increase."

The Value of Immigration.

According to the best estimates that can be made or that have been made, from 1830 to 1880, 244,490 persons born on the other side of the ocean landed on our shores. From 1830 to 1840, 552,000. From 1840 to 1850, 2,667,624. The annual average at present is about 300,000, though a prominent politician of Massachusetts chooses to put it at 350,000. By actual immigration, every immigrant, it has been ascertained and established, brings with him between eighty and a hundred dollars, for himself, man, woman, and child. We have, then, from this source, thirty millions of specie added to the national pecuniary resources, and more than seventy-one millions brought in by the arrival of foreigners from the first of January, 1861, to the close of 1864, or over, at the rate of eighty dollars per capita.

☞ Congress is constantly reillustrating the part performed by the unfortunate witness who believed he could "settle things" if he could get another "swear" in the case. The proposed election in Virginia has this moral, and doubtless Congress will be able, by taking another "swear" at it, and particularly by a more copious use of oaths and bayonets than it employed before, succeed with its boasted plan of reconstruction. Thus it will "rope" the Old Dominion into the Union with a population badgered by soldiers, negroes, carpet-baggers and what-not, all very loyal to the Radical party and true to the spirit of pillage which lies at the bottom of the Federal despotism in the South.

☞ The Radical party didn't want Grant as its candidate for President. It rejected him as its candidate. It deprecated him. It tried how to get rid of him. It had to take him, though. It has him as its President. Let it make the best of him, and let him make the best of it. There's no telling how, between the perpetual Congress law and the tenure-of-office law and all other sorts of laws, he and they will get along together. And we don't know who cares much how they get along together, or whether they get along together at all—or get considerably along backward, which, we have no doubt, is their appropriate and inevitable direction.

☞ There is a conflict now in North Carolina as to whether the stay law, the law to forbid the collection of honest debts, shall continue in operation. The Radicals insist that honest debts honestly contracted shall not be collected. The Democrats insist that contracts shall be fulfilled. The Radicals say that, if poor debtors have to pay their debts, they will suffer. The Democrats say that, if poor creditors cannot get their money, they will suffer. Our own opinion is (and we have formed the opinion from very long experience) that the creditor class is more oppressed than the debtor class.

☞ We venture to predict that not a day of the present session of Congress will pass by without producing in one or other of the houses of Congress some fierce denunciation of the President of the United States. Mark the other side of the question. The President sends in a message criticising in an able and dignified manner certain measures of Congress. Congress treats it with contempt. Members of Congress denounce it; and Mr. Wood's point of order, that such conduct is unparliamentary, is ruled out of order!

CITY ITEMS.

☞ J. C. Wood's stocking factory is the headquarters for hosiery, underwear, gloves, yarns, and zephyr worsted men's underwear, from fifty cents up.

☞ Vertical railways have removed a great objection to large hotels. One of the finest in the country is that in the American House, Boston. Messrs. Rice have left nothing undone for the comfort of their patrons.

☞ Special attention is called to Mr. C. C. Spooner's sale of elegant furniture, diamond rings, ladies' gold diamond watch, horse, buggy, spring wagons, and a variety of other valuable articles. The sale commences at 10 o'clock Thursday—it will be sold at 11 o'clock. A more attractive sale has seldom occurred in our city.

Unrivaled.

Nothing that has ever been known or heard of as a tonic adds so much to the resistant power of the human system, under circumstances unfavorable to health, as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If you would escape the intermittent fevers, fits of indigestion, bilious attacks and bowel-complaints, or which cold and damp are the frequent causes, use the bitters as a preventive medicine. This is the wisest course; but, if already an invalid, try the preparation as a restorative. In either case fair trial will be placed upon its efficacy.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure and unvitiated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient and depurative herbs, plants, roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

The bitters have this distinctive quality, which is not shared, it is believed, by any tonic, tincture or extract in the world: It does not excite the pulse, though it infuses a wonderful degree of vigor into the nervous system, and strengthens and sustains the whole physical organization.

California and Australia have emphatically endorsed it as the miner's medicine par excellence, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fevers.

The already immense and still increasing consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, backed by many of the most influential physicians throughout the country, should convince the most skeptical that it is worthy the confidence and approbation of all.

☞ Don't fail to read J. M. Ladd's advertisement in the local column this morning.

☞ A cold neglected frequently lays the foundation of incurable consumption. No person should suffer one to continue. True, they will "wear out," but they often wear the patient out. The best cure is Humphreys' Homœopathic Cough and Fever Pills. Taken alternately, they allay the fever, irritation, and cough, heal up the lungs, and cure the disease. Price, 25 cents for $1 25. Sold by dealers, and sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, 562 Broadway, N. Y.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ For a useful Christmas gift, buy a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, No. 1 Masonic Temple.

☞ Cut glass, flint-pressed glass, in goblets, champagnes, wines, tumblers, jelleys, lemonades, salvers, sugars, creams, preserves, and all sizes bowls---a new and elegant assortment just received, at very low prices, at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

de10 d2

Great Closing Sale of Fur Goods.

For thirty days I will offer my large and choice stock of ladies', misses', and children's fancy furs sway-backs, trimmings, gents'-sewer caps and collars, at prices never before offered in this market. Extra fine qualities in Hudson Bay sable and Canada mink. The medium and cheap grades in all kinds of fur goods. Don't fail to call to-day and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JAS. M. LADD,
No. 56 Main street, south side, between Second and Third. dec6 d10at

☞ For a useful Christmas gift, buy a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, No. 1 Masonic Temple.

☞ Money in large or small amounts loaned on valuables of every kind, including good clothing, at the Eagle Loan office, 95½ Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. Highest price paid for old gold and silver. JOHN A. O'BRIEN & CO.

no5 d&wtf

COAL.—Before freezing weather and heavy snows come, we would advise our citizens to supply themselves with coal. The old established firm of Wm. L. Murphy & Co., 50½ Third street, near Main, is delivering the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel and Pomeroy coal at the lowest market price.

To the Merchants of Louisville.

As it may not be generally understood, I would say that my drivers are directed to give each and every dealer seventeen dime loaves (as they are called) for one dollar. The drivers are furnished with these tickets, and when any strangers leaves at once can get the odd loaf by taking part bread, and the balance in tickets for the dollar. The consumer should get at least two loaves for fifteen cents, and will notice, every time, that I afford to treat all dealers alike I must pay them more or got those who can. No driver is expected or allowed to spend money at a grocery for a loaf. Any driver who will attempt to do this will secure their trade. I prefer to give bread enough to make it to their interest to trade with me without buying them in that way. Any driver deviating from my orders may himself liable to be discharged.

JOHN A. DAKE.
Louisville, Dec. 5, 1868. dec7 d6

☞ For a useful Christmas gift, buy a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, No. 1 Masonic Temple.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

Ladies and gentlemen will consult their own interest and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. PREUSER & WELLENYOSS,
no22dlm 52 Market st., bet. Second & Third.

☞ For a useful Christmas gift, buy a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, No. 1 Masonic Temple.

Wedding, at Home,

Church and Visiting Cards, Monograms, etc. engraved to order.
Initials stamped on note paper and envelope without additional charge.
Visiting cards printed from plate, at
FRANK MADDEN'S,
Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
Dec6 dlm

☞ For a useful Christmas gift, buy a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, No. 1 Masonic Temple.

☞ 100 pairs slippers, on fine canvas, just received on consignment, and sold for $2 fourth $3, at MRS. A. UHRIG'S, 115 Jefferson street.

Also, rugs, ottomans, sofa cushions, sold at New York cost price.

de6 d6

Republican Soldiers' Association.

All late soldiers resident in the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky, who wish to become members of the Republican Soldiers' Association, can either call at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Kentucky, or by letter signify such desire, and at the same time report their late company, regiment, and rank, and also their present residence.

J. H. WARD,
dec6 dtf Chairman Fifth District Committee.

☞ For a useful Christmas gift, buy a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, No. 1 Masonic Temple.

☞ Highest price paid for bonds, gold, silver and uncurrent money, at S. ROTHCHILD'S,
Exchange and Broker Office,
jy22 dtf 74 Main, between Second and Third.

☞ Mutilated currency redeemed at its value at
S. ROTHCHILD'S,
jy22 dtf Main, between Second and Third.

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.
no6 dtf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only reliable, perfect dye; harmless, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. Factory No. 81 Bond street, New York. (April d&y) no30 dtf&wtf

KENTUCKY HAT, CAP, AND FUR MANUFACTORY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

By J. KOOPER, 219 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, and 122 Market, between Floyd and Preston.

The cheapest and finest stock of hats, caps, and fur goods in the city. All furs bought at my house are warranted, and saved during the summer without charge. We give particular attention to altering and cleaning furs and hats. Cash paid for all kinds of skins. oct31 dtf

☞ If you want to borrow money on collateral, go to
S. ROTHCHILD'S,
Main sts Louisville, Ky.
jy22 dtf

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by calling at this office. Stocks, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. by C. Hagan, Ag't, No. 114 Third street, next door to Montz & Co.'s livery stable.
oct31 dtf

☞ French china dinner and tea sets, in gold band and plain white; also, a large assortment of Bohemian glass, silver-plated ware, and table cutlery, &c., suitable for holiday presents, for sale at low prices at I. Dolfinger & Co.'s China Warerooms, No. 96 Market street, between Third and Fourth. de6 d6

LOCAL NOTICES.

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more lots only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

GRAVES & SON.

Hard Wood Lumber Yard,

Northeast corner Brook and Main streets, just above new Galt House, Louisville, Ky. All kinds of hard wood, lumber and timber on hand, including yellow pine, rough and planed into flooring; shingles and laths, pine and poplar; every kind saw-mill timber, from our three mills.

ALEXANDER & BACON.

The Cotton Dental Association,

No. 154 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, originated the use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it, chemically pure, and extract teeth without pain; perform all operations in dentistry scientifically. B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.
may1l-Sat Dr. W. D. STONE, Operator.

MARRIED.

BONNER—KENNEDY—On the evening of December 10, 1868, at the residence of Elisha Owings, se r Jefferson co., Ky., by Rev. J. A. Henderson, Mr. Isaac H. Bonner, of New Albany, Ind., to Miss Lizzie D. Kennedy, of Jefferson county, Ky.

DIED.

BREWER—On the morning of the 10th instant, at quarter before 7 o'clock, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Elijah and Fanny Brewer, aged 5 months and 19 days.

☞ Funeral to take place from the residence of F. Brewer, corner Thirteenth and Jefferson. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MEETINGS.

Louisville, Harrodsburg, and Virginia Railroad.

THE Commissioners and subscribers to the stock of the above-named road will meet at the County Court room in the city of Louisville on WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1868, for the purpose of organizing the Company. A full attendance is desired.

☞ Subscription books are open at the following banking-houses of Jno. Smith & Co., the Board of Trade Rooms, the counting-room of Dorn, Barbour & Co., and the office of Judge W. F. Bullock.

DORN, BARBOUR & CO.,
W. F. BULLOCK,
Executive Committee.
dl dtd

John B. Lewis,

(LATE OF WARREN MITCHELL & CO.)

Provision & Produce Broker

FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

Provisions and Produce,

No. 62 SECOND ST.,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

References.

Warren Mitchell & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hagins, Hughes & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hamilton, Bromley, Louisville, Ky.; Wilson, Calloway & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Gwynn & Co., New York; Cobb, Dolliver & Co., New Orleans. dell deodm

The Old Stand in the Old Place.

OUR old Family Medicine house is still at No. 69 Fourth street, two doors south of Main, where Dr. Graves' tailor-shop. Genuine POPULAR MEDICINES in variety. Toilet Goods and Perfumery at market prices.
d11 sod&wtf RAYMOND & CO.

Life Assurance.

THE ST. LOUIS ATLAS MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company,

HAVE established an agency in this city and are now prepared to issue policies upon the most liberal terms. This company is the second oldest in the Western country, and is in every respect perfectly reliable.

Every policy of this company is non-restrictive as to travel, residence or occupation, and is also non-forfeitable for any failure to pay premium. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE has been appointed special agent for this city, and will be pleased to explain everything in regard to the company and its plans of insurance to all who may call.

Those contemplating insurance will consult their interests by calling and seeing the inducements offered by this, the most liberal of all such institutions. For the solidity and standing of the company, refer to the following well-known gentlemen of this city:

Wm. Nourse, C. G. W. Norton & Co., Richard Theodore Harris, President Louisville Insurance and Trust Company; H. D. Newcomb, of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.; Capt. Ed. T. Sturgeon, of Smith, Sturgeon & Co.; A. B. Semple, of A. B. Semple & Sons; Wm. C. Tyler, of Tyler & Co.

OFFICE—No. 135 FIFTH STREET,
between Jefferson and Green. de16lm

Fall and Winter Millinery and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE and desirable stock of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Mrs. M. J. Osborn,

(successor to Mrs. M. J. Bryant), No. 156 (Fay & McDowell's Block, Fourth street, opposite Louisville Theater, Materials for manufacturing bonnets and sold at fair cash prices. oct6 dlm

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oct29 d&wly NEW YORK.

ORGANS!

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S American Organs contain all the latest improvements, and are the best reed organs in the world. Established in 1854. Instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. Factory No. 81 Bond street, New York. (April d&y) no30 dtf&wtf

J. C. WEBB & CO.

IMPORTANT to DISTILLERS.

PRIME RYE MALT,
PRIME CORN MALT,
PRIME BARLEY MALT,
PRIME HOPS, SACCHROMETERS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale at the Kentucky Malt House, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

JOHN ENGELN,
no17 deodlm&wtf Louisville, Ky.

Marriage Intelligence Office.

PERSONS hindered by some reason to look for a marriage fellow, will find a suitable chance by calling at No. 451 Walnut, Louisville. Applicants outside of Louisville are requested to send their photographs and $1, with a description of themselves and property, &c. Charges liberal. Prompt satisfaction guaranteed. Address A. M. H., 451 West Walnut, Louisville, Ky. dec6 d6*

KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,

No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

THE finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city.
A. nil dlm

Selling Out at a Great Sacrifice!

AS we are determined to close out our entire stock within thirty days from this date, we offer our large stock of

Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Trimmings
AND
FANCY GOODS
At Half Their Original Cost!

Call and secure your bargains at your own prices. Store and fixtures for sale.
no14 dtf A. WOOLNER & CO., 103 Fourth st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONFIDENTIAL.—Young men who have injured themselves by certain secret habits which must war for business, pleasure, or the duties of married or single life, middle aged and old men, who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret Friend." Married ladies will learn something of infinite importance by perusing "The Secret Friend." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHARLES A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass. jy6 dawly

Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 50 pages, one 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the advice of thousands of sufferers—the only natural and successful mode of cure. Sent free of postage, in sealed envelopes, to any address on receipt of two stamps. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, on the colorial doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. L. HOLTON, No. 31 Madison Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. my1 dAw

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Standard Life Insurance Company

On the 1st day of September, 1868,

Located in the city of New York.

AMOUNT deposited with the Insurance Commissioners of the said State in U. S. Bonds. $100,000 00
Cash on hand 1,526 06
Loans on Policies and deferred Premiums 44,178 24
Office Furniture 5,196 70
$150,907 67

In testimony whereof the President and Secretary of the Company have caused their names and affixed the seal of the Company this 15th day of November, 1868.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Pres't.
SEAL
JAMES L. DAWES, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of November, 1868.

THO. SADLER,
Commissioner for Kentucky,
11 Wall street.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY, }
FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 18th, }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.

D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.
SEAL

(No. 568—Original.) AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 1, 1868. }

This is to certify that W. L. Morrow, as Agent of the Standard Life Insurance Company of New York, at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 8, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company has the deposit of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said W. L. Morrow, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact the business of insurance, at his office, in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof, unless this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand the day and year above written.

D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.
SEAL
Office corner Eighth and Main streets.
Reliable Agents wanted. W. L. MORROW,
State Agent.
oct29 dtf C. P. R. R. CO.

DR. GRAVES'

SOOTHING SIRUP,

For Children Teething.

Greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an infant suffering from any c

WANTED.

WANTED—2 gardeners, 1 tinman, 2 coopers, 2 wheelwrights, 2 sawyers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, shoemakers, wood-choppers, 10 agents and canvassers, farm hands, 11 painters with tools—$30,000; also situat ons for clerks, salesmen, porters, &c. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—B BULLS to hire or purchase, to be used on a river plantation in Mississippi; also a good cook, well-recommended, white or black, for the same country seat. Louisville. Address Drawer 101 Louisville Postoffice. Good shoemaker can apply at Mrs. Anderson's, corner of Brownsboro, nine miles from Louisville on Shelbyville Turnpike.

WANTED—By a physician of eight years' experience, to enter the practice of medicine with an established allopathic physician having more work than he wishes to do. Would be willing to practice six months without remuneration in proba. Best of city references given as to character and qualifications. Address M. D., Cramp & Miller's book store, Fourth street, Louisville. del1 d3*

WANTED—EMPLOYERS—Do you want a good clerk, salesman, porter, driver, mechanic, boy, or any kind of help? To find what you want promptly, free of charge, apply at once at MILLER'S KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, cor. Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—1 time-a, 3 shoemakers, 2 drivers, 1 coachman, 1 carpenter, 20 farm hands, 10 men with teams, 2 writers, canvassers, agents, 11 painters with $300 to $60,000. Also, situations for clerks, salesmen, porters, &c. Call immediately at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—SITUATION as TEACHER—A young man, single, who served during the late war as an engineer officer in the Confederate army, and who, besides the common English branches, is competent of teaching Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, civil engineering, drawing and painting, especially music on the piano, being considered a very good player, is desirous of obtaining a suitable position (Southern State) either in a public school or private family. Good home preferred to high salary. Can enter immediately. Address, with references, testimonials, &c., P. O. Box 299, care of W. T. Waits, St. Mather's P. O., near Louisville, or care Louisville Courier-Journal office. se26 2d

WANTED—EARTH—200 cart loads of earth wanted for fill at new Foundry and Pipe Works, on wharf, between Preston and Jacksa n streets. Apply on the premises, or at office of Union Foundry, under Smith street and canal. d1 d12

WANTED—SITUATION—As teacher in some county school. Satisfactory reference given. Address W. R., care Courier-Journal office. se26*

WANTED—200 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Do you want a good girl? If so, call at 1 and 3 Market street, corner Fourth and Jefferson street, to get a good house girl, cook, washer and ironer, or nurse girl. We are invited to call and obtain situations free of charge, and have a number available. MILLER'S CO. se25 3d

WANTED—A SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER—By a person fully competent. Best of references given. Address ALEXANDER & BACON, Louisville. oct3 dtf

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a large amount of lien notes, and will buy them. P. D. PETTIT, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Commissioner in Bankruptcy. Louisville. se1 dtf

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS—Situated on the north west corner of Eighth and Gragson streets, 30 by 35 feet, two stories high, with a wing of 16 by 30 of carpenter shop. Will be sold at a reasonable price, on easy terms. Apply to CHARLES GEISEL, on Eighth, between Gragson and Hill, to BRENNAN & CO. de 23

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A very desirable and well-located residence in the city of Jeffersonville, Ind., for sale on easy terms. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 75 Main street. de6 dtf

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE—That fine 2½-story brick residence, No. 759 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, or on easy terms, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations.

Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in Fay Abney and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., on the line of a good trade. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the business, and will be sold on easy terms. As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, Indiana, it is a good place to live. W. S. LAWRENCE, 129 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Adolf Zoller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue and has the brewery with all the apparatus complete, and one of the largest and best-paying breweries in the city of Louisville. This place has a saloon fronting on Portland avenue, and is doing a good trade. This is a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and Seventeenth street, with two good dwellings, stables and other outbuildings. The saloon is doing good trade, and is the only saloon between the city and the Portland and fair city. We propose to sell all together, or half interest in the brewery, &c., to any one who may want to engage in the business. Call at the office, No. 129 Main street, for particulars. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 129 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. se23 sun2d

FOR SALE—SITUATION as TEACHER—A young man, single, who served during the late war as an engineer officer in the Confederate army, and who, besides the common English branches, is competent of teaching Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, civil engineering, drawing and painting, especially music on the piano, being considered a very good player, is desirous of obtaining a suitable position (Southern State) either in a public school or private family. Good home preferred to high salary. Can enter immediately. Address, with references, testimonials, &c., P. O. Box 299, care of W. T. Waits, St. Mather's P. O., near Louisville, or care Louisville Courier-Journal office. se23 2d

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and second streets. No. 2 three-story brick mansion ten rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house, and all the modern conveniences. Terms easy—ten years' credit if desired. Apply to W. H. HOKE, office of Hoke & Bro., Fourth street. se19 dtf

FOR SALE—STOCK—Of shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 129 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Two-story brick house on Main street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 30 feet front by 90 feet deep. Also, 2-story frame cottage 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, good cistern and cellar all through the house, on Lot No. 2 on Eighth street, between Kentucky and Hill. Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 129 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—SOLID TYPE—We have for sale, at a bargain, a font of Solid Type, in which the publication of Foundryman and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy14 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE—The storeroom under the Louisville Hotel (No. 2202) now occupied by me as a cigar store. This is a first-class location for a broker or insurance office. Inquire of EDWARD FEYARD, Louisville Hotel. de11 dtf

FOR RENT—FOUR SINGLE ROOMS—1921 Market, bet. Seventh and Eighth. de11 dtf

FOR RENT—STEAM-POWER—BARNUM & HARDING have bought the old Louisville Steam-Power Mill, and will lease a portion of it and also room as reasonable rates. Apply at the Works. 411 dtf

FOR RENT—BRICK COTTAGE—A desirable 2-story brick cottage, containing 3 rooms, situated on the south side of Walnut, the 2d door from Fifth. Wealth and Thirteenth streets. Rent $96 a year to a prompt, paying tenant. Inquire on the premises. Apply to J. C. DUNN, No. 249 West Main street. de6 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A new two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms, with cistern, gas, water, &c., all complete, on City street, near Washington, adjoining, to WM. KENYON'S residence, near Clay st. de6 dtf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE MAIN ST. STORE—The store on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, in the city for rent—well adapted to the wholesale grocery business, and is now occupied as such. It is a large business could be easily turned over to the purchaser. Rent reasonable. A portion of stock of goods, if desired, will be sold with the house. TERRY & SMITH, Real Estate Agents, 411 dtf

FOR RENT—BRICK COTTAGE—No. 242 Hancock street, bet. Chestnut and Gray, one of the best cottages with stable, and in the best location in the city. The house has good cellar and large yard, and the rooms are very large. Apply for particulars, apply to C. H. LAWRENCE, 126 Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSES—Three large store-houses on Main street. One just below the Louisville Hotel, one on Second street, one block West, fronting on Main and Seventh streets, also in the iron building on the south side of Main street, between Second by Gavrie, Bell & Co. and Lisby & Co. Possession given on or before January 1, 1869. C. H. TURNER.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two large rooms over the Louisville Savings Institution, No. 148 Main street, suitable for a Photograph gallery. de6dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—That elegant new store-house, on Seventh street, one door from Main, with all the modern improvements, also, on the door of same building, two large office counters for sale cheap. Apply to the undersigned, or to JONES, TAPP & CO. de1 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A large brick dwelling, with 8 rooms, cistern, gas, &c., on Fourth street, No. 2022 (Louisville), between Kentucky and Hill. Apply to BOOKHILL & CO., No. 99 Fourth street. de1 dtf

FOR RENT—OF A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors above my store, on Fourth street (one door south of Main), No. 18 Louisville. Suitable for business and dwelling at the same time, as well as for offices, sewing machine, or manufacturing purposes. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street bet. Main and Market.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE BUILDING—The large and well-arranged building, now occupied as the store of COURNEY & BRO., on the corner of Fourth street Third and Fourth, will be for rent during the winter. Rent of reasonable. Apply to the undersigned, or to Jefferson street, immediately for our next building for occupancy. COURNEY & BRO. nov2 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSES—The two new store-houses on the corner of Eleventh and Main, which will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of November next. If applied for soon, the interior of the buildings can be finished to suit the tenant. Apply to KAUFMAN, GOLDSMITH & WOLF, No. 979 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND RESIDENCE—That well-located, a three-story house on Jefferson street, between First and Second, containing a handsome store-room, with residence over and in the rear, with large fixtures. In good location for a saloon, and all finished in handsome style. Any one desiring to rent a saloon will find this a rare chance. Apply to JAMES C. WILLIAMS, at Gathright & Co.'s Insurance office, Jefferson street, between First and Second. Oct 6dtf

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE—No. 99 Sixth street, between Main and Market, now occupied by POINTER & CAMPBELL, No. 321 West Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel. oct9 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The dwelling part of the house in which I occupy 56 Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street. oct dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large store-house, 21 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. se18 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board in a private family of only three. Front room nicely furnished, on Third street, only square from the postoffice. Address "Z," care Courier-Journal office. de6dtf

BOARDING—A few large front room on the corner of Second and Green, with board for gentlemen and wife; central and pleasant. None need apply who cannot satisfy satisfactory references. 1917 GREEN FAMILY, this office. de6 dtf

BOARDING—Some handsome rooms to let to gentlemen and wife, with board, or single board, on reasonable terms, at 194 Chestnut street. Also, one large front room, for gent and wife, or two gentlemen can be accommodated. Best of references required. de6 dtf

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large front room, with board, in a private family, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply at 199 Main street. de6 dtf

BOARDING—Two nicely-furnished front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at 161 Jefferson street. de5 dtf

BOARDING—A number of young men can obtain board at No. 102 Second street, bet. Chestnut and Walnut. Price $4 a week. oct dtf

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Fifth and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. Terms moderate. oct6dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—COW—On the 3d instant, a roan cow with a white string tail, white belly and on the upper part of the body, and a little white on the end of right ear. Any one returning her to Bearing's Dairy, corner of Preston and Broadway, shall receive a liberal reward. JAMES CROWE. de6 2t*

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COW—From Seventh and Green, on Saturday night, a red cow, with white face and white tail, and a small piece cut off the left ear. Any one bringing her to the corner of Seventh and Green shall be liberally rewarded. de6 dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN—PAIR OF MULES—On the 3d instant, one dark and a light bay. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to E. HIGHT, No. 99 Fourth street. de4 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every town in the United States, responsible agents to manufacture and sell the Excelsior Clothes Washer. It is made of tin, and can be used in any stove wash boiler. No other machine can wash from 20 to 30 a day. Address CHARLES WARD, No. 1 Bullitt Block, Louisville, Ky. de6 dim

WANTED—AGENTS—For OFFICIAL HISTORY of the war, its causes, character, conduct and results, by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Its ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published. One agent in Boston, Pa., reports 74 subscriptions in three days; one in Boston, Mass., reports 105 subscribers in four days; one in Memphis, Tenn., reports 100 subscribers in two days. Send for circulars and see our terms before giving a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O. de4 dtf&wtf

WANTED—AGENTS—A few experienced Canvassing Insurance Agents for popular Companies can find employment at No. 146, up stairs on Main, near corner of Fourth street. 029 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 129 Main street, near Fourth street. de3 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—A few experienced Canvassing Insurance Agents for popular Companies can find employment at No. 146, up stairs on Main, near corner of Fourth street. 029 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 129 Main street, near Fourth street. de3 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—The best farm in Henry county, in sight of Newcastle (the county seat) and Gen. Green Clay Smith's residence, and near Nobl's Female Schools, as good schools as any in the State, and convenient to the cars of the L. & N. R. R., Louisville and Lexington and Louisville and Cincinnati, and Louisville and Frankfort Railroads. It will sell 200, 300, or 500 acres, as a purchaser might elect. Fencing, buildings and improvements good, including a barn, with capacity for 100 mules with their food—situation of the dwelling unsurpassed for health and beauty. Land well watered, well suited for garden or fruit or stock. Undersigned parties now living on the place will surrender the same to the purchaser on the following property, viz:

Two Steam Engines and one Boiler.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
J. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

de9 d4

Lands Near the City

AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES.

ON the 19th of December, 1868, sale commencing at 10 o'clock, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, the following tracts of land, to wit: 1. Lot No. 1 on the east line of the Newburg road, 2 miles from the city, and 1 mile from Shawnee Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and 1 mile from the Ohio river, and 1 mile from Shawnee Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and 1 mile from the Ohio river, and 1 mile from the Ohio river, and 1 mile from the Ohio river

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, DEC. 11, '68.

THE NEWS.

Gold in New York 136 1-8.

General Grant left New York yesterday morning for Washington.

Whalen, the murderer of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, has been respited until the 20th inst.

Judge Barker, of Buffalo, N. Y., has decided that a man's wife cannot be his partner in business.

The Missouri river at Leavenworth is frozen over, and pedestrians are crossing on the ice.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, and Carpet-bag Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, left St. Louis yesterday for Washington.

U. S. Commissioner Osborne, of New York, has decided that Heinrich Schaffer, the alleged fugitive wife murderer from Hesse Darmstadt, should be extradited.

A large number of distinguished alumni of Dartmouth College attended the Dartmouth College festival and dinner at Delmonico's, New York, yesterday evening.

The girders in the iron foundery of Baldwin's locomotive works, in Philadelphia, gave way yesterday, injuring four men, one of them, Wm. Fielding, mortally.

The Government laborers at work at Rock Island have been reduced about one-half in number. There remain at work about two hundred and fifty.

The thermometer reached ten degrees below zero at Madison, Wisconsin, yesterday. The Mississippi is frozen solid at Prairie du Chien, and passengers are crossing on the ice.

The South Carolina Legislature yesterday elected R. B. Carpenter, a white man, Circuit Judge, and J. McKinlay, a negro, Registrar of Mesne Conveyances, for Charleston county.

An insane woman in McGillivray, Canada, cut off her little one's head, on the 1st inst., because her husband had said that when the child was twelve years old he would have to go out to work.

At Bloomington, Illinois, yesterday morning a young daughter of Rev. Mr. McElroy, pastor of the Methodist church, was instantly killed by being run over by a runaway team while on her way to school.

George Flanders, engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, who was shot at the time of the robbery of the Adams Express at Brownstown, Indiana, last July, died of his wounds in Cincinnati yesterday.

The prize fighters James Boyton and John Laferty met in the ring yesterday afternoon in this State, near Cincinnati, for $500 a side. Seventeen rounds in three hours and forty-five minutes, when Boyton's second threw up the sponge and Laferty was declared the victor. Both parties were badly punished.

At the celebrated sanitary fair on, weighing upwards of 4000 pounds, raised by Gov. Isles Pierce, and now on exhibition in Boston, was tendered to Gen. Grant, in New York, Wednesday evening, by Major J. W. Leland, and is to be served at the ingredient dinner to be given in Washington, under the supervision of the Republican Central Committee.

James H. Darrel, a colored man, has been appointed a mail in the New York Supreme Court against the Board of Registry, for striking his name from the voting list for want of State property qualifications in ownership of $250 worth of personal property, and the right to vote is given him under the Constitution of the United States.

The United States steamer Penascola reports that while off the Mexican coast, on route to Aspinwall, they had an experience of a heavy shock of earthquake on November 25th, leading to the belief that the ship had struck a reef. Several light shocks were felt in San Francisco the same day.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, while recently making some purchases in Saner's fancy goods store at Frankfort-on-the-Main, suddenly fainted away. She was removed to her apartments in the hotel d'Angleterre, where it was announced that she was lying in a condition which gave rise to grave apprehensions.

Galignani, of the 20th, says: "The Emperor of Austria, the King of the Belgians, and President Johnson have sent telegrams of condolence to the Rothschild family on the occasion of Baron James' death." Some persons are so unchristianly as to suppose that the Rothschilds' money had something to do with the condolence.

The extensive planing-mill on Fulton street, Chicago, owned by Mr. Orson Gray, burned down early fire Wednesday night, involving a loss of $75,000, upon which there was no insurance, the hazardous character of the risk rendering it impossible to obtain insurance on the materials. About two hundred and fifty men were thrown out of employment by the fire.

John J. Edwards, who was tried for embezzling about $60,000 from the Union Savings Association of St. Louis several months ago, and acquitted, has brought suit against the bank for false arrest, laying his damages at $30,000. The bank in turn has a civil suit pending against Edwards and his bondsmen for $15,000, the amount they claim the bank was defrauded out of.

The New York World of yesterday morning says of the message to Congress "that General Grant's executive message to the Senate and the House, succeeded in putting an insult upon the President. This extraordinary proceedings is something more than wanton hostility to the head of the Government; it is a flagrant contempt of the Constitution. The doctrines of the President, though susceptible of confutation, are such as an honest man may entertain."

The New York Tribune says of the President's message: "This message is his worst and fortunately his last insult to the American people; he goes out of the White House he clings to shake his fist at the capitol. Here are the men who baffled him; there are the Representatives who impeached him; the Senators who convicted him; the makers of the laws that bind him; the sovereigns of the people who prevented him from restoring rebels to power, and making the war a useless sacrifice. Utterly powerless as he is he shakes the bright shafts of derision that cannot forbear to throw mud at it as it passes."

James Rumble, a married man living in Pittsburg, who has heretofore been considered a highly respectable citizen, was committed to jail last week, charged with violating his neighbor's little girl of twelve years, living with his family as an adopted daughter. She is said to be a delicate and refined child, and the brutality with which she sustained may result seriously. Her story, upon which the information is based, is in substance that Rumble, during the absence of his wife and the rest of the family were absent, she was going about her usual duties, when she was approached by Rumble, she alleges that Rumble followed her up and, first assaulting her, then threatening, and finally accomplishing his designs by force.

The following are the facts relative to the killing of the Indian chief at Dunlap, Iowa: Several hundred Indians had been encamped near the town for the last few days, and it is said the citizens, and several of the railroad men got in with him, and one of their first acts was to get the whisky around him. This he drank until he was covered. They then took his tomahawk, and when he tried to get this back, they struck him with it. This induced the chief to make an effort to get what he started for, from where he was struck a cowardly blow and killed. This outrageous conduct aroused the indignation of his comrades, and they came in force to the town, telling the people in the most excited way that the villains who had perpetrated the crime were not at once appreh nded they would burn the place. They had force enough on hand to do it, but the neighborhood there at once took steps to secure the dastardly scoundrels. One of these got away, and the other is in prison and will be tried for his crime—one of the darkest on record.

One General Upham, who commands a squad of Clayton's negro and scalawag militia in Arkansas, has been preying upon the people in the region round about the town of Augusta, wantonly murdering peaceable citizens and seizing their property, until at last the people have been forced to organize for protection, and at last accounts a collision between the opposing parties was imminent. Upham declared that if attacked he would shoot all the citizens whom he had arrested and burn the town of Augusta. The citizens of the town were endeavoring to avert a conflict with the militia on account of the suffering it would entail upon the women and children. Business was entirely suspended and the country was in an uproar. It is much to be hoped that General Upham, and the highway robbers who follow him, that the preservation of the peace wonderfully by the Radicals intended, and when the people upon whom they depredate are forced to defend themselves it is heralded over the country as an evidence of the spirit of rebellion is still alive, of the continued necessity for the presence of troops in the South, and as a warrant for all the oppressions and outrages in the fiendish catalogue.

A Louisville Beauty Abroad.

Among the many famous beauties whom our city boasts none were ever so much admired—probably, as the brilliant and fascinating Miss Hattie Key, who married the late Colonel James Morris, C. S. A., (who was killed at Chickamauga), and after remaining in great seclusion abroad was married to a distinguished and wealthy Polish gentleman resident in New York, about a year ago. The happy couple are now visiting in Poland. The Warsaw Courier of November 2 makes the following allusion to an American family residing that city. The persons alluded to are Mr. Martin Zborowski [Zabriski], of Morristown, and his accomplished and beautiful wife. We quote:

During the representation at the theater on Saturday night all eyes were fixed on the parierre box at the left of the stage, and really the curiosity of the spectator was more than gratified; that box was graced by a lady splendid in beauty and glittering in precious stones. We admit, by the way, that we have never seen such a combination of which crowned the classic brow of this beautiful creature; and so, also, with the ornaments of great price, [other] than by stars of diamonds, yet even less perfect than the crowned head which crowned the lady. She formed part of the household of the lady belongs to one of the most distinguished member of which settled in America 200 years ago, and she and his wife are now on a visit to this country, where they have relatives in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. These distinguished personages are to leave for Paris in a few days from Europe, and intend to honor Warsaw with their presence for a few weeks.

Personal.

Judge Allen, of Embarrass, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Thomas Allen, of the Memphis Avalanche, is sojourning at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. Thomas Hall, of the Louisville Hotel, leaves the city to-day for Memphis, where he is to go into the auction and commission business. He leaves many friends behind him, and will make many in his new home. We wish success for him a cordial welcome from our Tennessee neighbors.

THE CITY.

Chancery Court.

The regular session of this Court will be held at 9 o'clock this morning.

Surrendered.

George Williams, colored, charged with robbery, was yesterday surrendered by his bail, and committed to jail by officer Herrick.

Interesting Examination.

Dr. J. W. Benson's class in the Kentucky School of Medicine, Weisiger Building, will be examined to-night in the lecture-room blindfolded. Members of the profession are invited to attend.

The Cold Snap.

The mercury has not yet fallen below fifteen degrees above zero. It was at that figure at 6 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, and it stood at 18 at that hour yesterday morning. At 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday it was down only as far as 22.

Made Himself Comfortable.

The weather being intensely cold yesterday, and Henry Ender, one of the late enfranchised, being unprovided with a coat sufficiently thick to keep him warm, "borrowed" one from a neighbor. Officer Enlow heard of the misappropriation and assigned Ender to a cozy place in the old castle on Sixth.

The Printers' Strike in New Albany.

The printers' strike in the New Albany Commercial office is at an end, the Typographical Union having rescinded the offensive resolution, and adopted one to the effect that a proprietor's son shall not be regarded as an apprentice, and leaving the whole matter of apprenticeship to the respective offices.

Really Sumptuous.

These are the adjectives that rightly qualify the steaming lunch that came to our table last evening, from the ladies of St. John's table, at the Orphans' Fair. We make our kindest acknowledgments to Mrs. J. M. Maxey, Mrs. James O'Connor, and Mrs. D. Bax, for their luscious remembrance.

Southern Relief Commission.

The Executive Committee of the late Southern Relief Commission are requested to meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the office of L. L. Warfield, No. 6 Fourth street, between fifth and Seventh streets. A full attendance of the committee is requested, to transact some business with a view of finally closing up the work of that noble association.

Meeting of Merchants.

The loss of Wm. Garvin, one of the best and oldest merchants of the city, by the late steamboat disaster, is a great public calamity, and the members of the Board of Trade and citizens generally are requested to meet at the Board of Trade rooms at 12½ o'clock to-day, when appropriate action will be taken. A full attendance is expected.

A Beggarly Two.

There were only two cases on the regular daily docket of the City Court yesterday morning. One was continued, the other dismissed. The case was against a negro for stealing, and the other was against a man with prodigious side whiskers, who had been drunk, and who was a suspected felon. The last individual got clear, because the witnesses for the Commonwealth were not on hand when called.

Art Item.

A fine portrait in oil of the lamented Father Benj. Spalding has just been completed by Mr. J. E. McGuivan, of this city.

It is a work that will command the admiration of all who know the distinguished divine; for a finer picture of him has never yet appeared, the great dignity and massive character of the head being rendered with great truthfulness and vigor. Both the coloring and modeling of the features are faultless, and it is a pleasure to call the attention of connoisseurs to this truly artistic production. This painting adorns the table of St. John's Church at the fair for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, at Masonic Temple.

A RANTANKEROUS RACCOON.

He Objects to the Flying Trapeze, and Makes Manifest His Aversion.

We live in a singular age.

Yet you scarcely can wonder at that;
Sensation is surely the rage
When we read of the "Wickedest Cat."
Crime and revenge may exist
In a palace, or yet, poor, in a hovel;
So I presume to add to the list
By a sketch of the Wickedest Coon.
[Chicago Ballad.

Some time yesterday afternoon, when the wind was cutting sharply across Walnut street, and everybody was walking briskly toward home or business, a young man was seen going up that aristocratic thoroughfare at dog trot, holding extended at arm's length a pet coon, which was struggling to get in a very uncomfortable manner, his elongated narrative hopelessly fastened in the gentle grip of his affectionate master. The young man was dressed in the hight of fashion. His upper garment was one of those degenerate, half-size overcoats with tremendous lapels and enormous pocket borders. His left hand terminated in a glove to his shoulder, and shambling nether limbs, for they were of the tightest pattern and broadest stripe. Pondercous side whiskers of the length of a comet rolled for him. As master and coon moved rapidly up *the street*, the coon *every* now and then would make a spring for a carrier, but as often fall back for the arm that held him was too long, and the coat was too short to permit for a moment any improper liberties his coonship might be inclined to take.

Sad to relate, however, the arm of the young man began to tire, and cooney made a note of this, and straightway hardened himself to free himself. At length the arm gradually let down a little, when suddenly the coon swung himself up and, with a fierce snap of his little sharp jaws, fixed his teeth in the larger part of the close-fitting trowsers. With a yell of pain the young man dropped him, and the "pet," falling to the ground, quickly picked himself up and dusted away.

A long chase followed, in which a number of urchins joined, and the coon was overtaken by yelling: "You got a bite, didn't ye, mister?" But the owner of the coon, not deigning to notice the taunts of the unfeeling young scapegraces, kept on the chase in the direction of the capitol. The coon run down, but turned upon its master and fought furiously for some time; and when at length it was secured it was beautifully spattered with claret, and presented a fine appearance. It straightened itself out and fell a defunct corpus. The boys gathered and held a coroner's inquest, but, failing to arrive at a verdict, the coon was finally buried, leaving no mourner in the world of his untimely demise, or word of warning to other coons who might some day meet a bite like his.

AMUSEMENTS.

I.

THE HANLONS.

Weisiger Hall has a number consecutive nights presented an array of beauty, fashion, and culture not often secured by our places of amusement; but, before the unmistakable skill, agility, and grace of the Hanlons, the admiring, the their levees at Weisiger, it is no wonder that the people flock to see them regardless of the weather rents or anything else. As great as their celebrity is, the Hanlons and Pfau, the intrepid and peerless athlete, are nightly adding to their laurels. Without any sort of hesitation we can advise our citizens to witness those exhibitions of human strength and elasticity and daring and grace, for there is nothing in them to shock the most sensitive or cause a moment's pain. On the contrary, in all of the acts there is instruction and amusement. The Hanlons close their series with the performances this and to-morrow evening.

II.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the unusually severe weather, we were glad to see a large and appreciative audience at the Opera House, in which the popular drama of the "Hidden Hand," taken from the great Ledger romance, by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, wherein Miss Emma Maddern sustained the leading character, and fully identified by the female members of the family.

From what we can learn of the condition of the body, it is evident that Miss Emma had a hard time to escape. The back of her head was cut open as though it had been split with a hatchet. Again, in her hands were burned off, and the hair from her face was also entirely consumed. The arms were raised, as though she was in the act of prayer when the consuming flames quenched the vital spark. And there she was, with her hands to the hilt of the boat, which had sunk beneath the waves.

Mrs. Seabrook was well known in this city, and held a place in the hearts of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. She had been a member of Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and was one of the most active workers in the charities of the church, as well as the city at large. She was noted as an earnest Christian woman, and delighted to perform acts of charity to the poor, and always shed a sympathetic tear for those who were in distress. She is a deeply felt, and many bitter tears will be shed by those who knew her best in life. The funeral will take place from Wesley Chapel, on to-morrow (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

A Specimen Brick.

There has been before the City Council for the last three months a petition asking for the property owners on the south side of Gray street, between Brook and Floyd, to repair or rebuild the side of dilapidated sidewalk there. This matter has been before the Council as long as since it was first introduced. It has been read and re-read till it would not be wonderful if every member could repeat it by heart, and being a hearty man, was greatly stunned. The last attempted to leap from the United States to the America, but fell between the boats and were crushed to pieces. Both were saved from drowning after the collision, were enveloped in flames, and even the surface of the river was all aglow with the burning oil.

Robert Rodocker, of Dayton, Kentucky, was on the United States, and escaped, losing all his clothes except his shirt. He was furnished clothing at Madison, and was a passenger by the Longworth.

Jas. L. Slaughter and his son Donald G. Slaughter, of Kirksville, Madison county, Ky., are among the passengers saved from the America.

CORONER'S REPORT.

The following is the latest dispatch from the Coroner of Henderson:

FLORENCE, December 9—6 P. M.—A full force is at hand, and we are hard at work. We have received the remains of the pet. The animal was one who had a large amount of gold on his person; George M. Fahnestock, Pittsburg; Shaw & Co., Cincinnati, and the same day J. W. Holenbeck & Co., Cincinnati, to obtain payment, the mortgage would assure full payment by Carlisle. But if the mortgage could be adjudged as belonging his liability as fixed by law months before the execution of the mortgage, then, to the extent of the value of the instrument his participation and is not enforcible in equity.

Fees of Justices of the Peace for Presiding at Examining Trials.

Johnson
vs. } From Franklin.
The Auditor, }

DECIDED Dec. 9, 1868.

In this case the court decides "that, if a Justice of the Peace should preside at an examining court which should consume but one hour, he would be entitled, under the Revenue Law, to the fee allowed to receive $2 therefor; that, if the trial should occupy six or seven hours, he would be entitled to $2 per day; but neither the literal interpretation of the language nor its intention limits the fee of the Justice to $2 per day when he presides at more than one examining court." He is entitled to $2 per day for each day of their examination, though there be more than one in a day; and, if one trial should occupy more than one day, he is entitled to $2 per day.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. I. S. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

Levi Bland, colored, stealing money from Mary E. Ferguson; continued until Monday.

John Yontey, same on the police. He says that Mr. Lochy can't write his own name, and that he is not a merchant. Now, for the benefit of the citizens, I will just say that I have seen Mr. Lochy's papers, and have also seen him write his name. The plaintiff can will only attend to his own business as well as I do, for I know he will have no time to attend to the Police Commissioners' business. I should not notice this case, but I have had so much of this, and a letter from this same source. I do not know this defendant, Mr. Lochy is a poor but worthy man, and an honor to his place.

T. C. C. BRISTLY, P. C.

The ordinance docket was continued until Thursday next. Now, for the benefit of the citizens, I will just say that I have seen Mr. Lochy's papers, and have also seen him write his name, and that he is not a merchant. Now, for the benefit of the citizens, I will just say that I have seen Mr. Lochy's papers, and have also seen him write his name, and that he is not a merchant. Now, for the benefit of the citizens, I will just say that I have seen Mr. Lochy's papers, and have also seen him write his name, and that he is not a merchant.

FROM WARSAW.

Latest Intelligence from the Steamboat Disaster.

FORTY-THREE BODIES RECOVERED.

Report of Coroner Tait, of Switzerland County, Indiana.

FURTHER INCIDENTS AND ITEMS.

The steamers General Buel and C. T. Dumont arrived here from the steamboat wrecks yesterday, bringing several bodies and some additional news of the disaster. From Major Long we learn that forty-three bodies have been recovered to this date (9th). Most of them are charred and burned beyond recognition. A gentleman named Parsons has ascertained the loss of his mother and sister. The bodies are placed in tarpaulins awaiting to be claimed by friends or relatives. The two wheel houses and part of the hull of the States are visible. This much of that fine steamer is probably uninjured, or at least so little that it can be repaired soon. *The America* has nothing left but a few blackened timbers and a portion of one wheel. A large number of the bodies recovered are ladies. The town is full of people searching for missing friends and relatives.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

The little child of one of the victims was taken to Warsaw for the purpose of recognizing its dead father. On being led up to a horribly-charred and blackened corpse, supposed to be that of the gentleman for whom search was being made, the little child started back in affright, murmuring: "No, no, that is not my papa!" A vast throng of persons, visitors and others, witnessed the incident, and our informant says that there was not a dry eye among them.

MORE LOUISVILLE BODIES.

The Buell and Dumont brought down the bodies of Mrs. John Pearce, an Italian named Dennitis, Willie Payton, colored, and another negro, all of this city. They were in a good state of preservation.

MR. FAHNESTOCK.

The wife of Geo. W. Fahnestock, the gentleman lost on the United States, died a year ago, and his only child perished with him, leaving his mother as his only representative. During his stay in Pittsburg, last week, Mr. Fahnestock busily engaged himself in collecting, at the book depots, pamphlets of every description in order to enable him to complete a full set of a hundred to so bound and classified volumes, which he intended to present to some literary institution in Philadelphia. He was also engaged in literature and the fine arts, and, perhaps, held in his possession as fine a collection of rare literary curiosities as any private set as any other private gentleman of that city.

MR. HUTCHINS AND WIFE.

A Concord, N. H., dispatch says that Mr. Hutchins and wife were lost on the steamboat last for New Orleans, intending to go via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They took the steamer United States at Cincinnati on the day of the disaster, and left the second cabin passenger list at 9 o'clock, both at supper time on board that boat. That is the last intelligence which has been received of them. Mr. Hutchins is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Concord, and is a native of this place. The deceased was a son of Abel Hutchins, the builder, and for many years the keeper of the Phenix Hotel, and a grandson of Colonel Gordon Hutchins, an officer of the Revolution, who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Hutchins and wife were on their way to New Orleans to spend the winter with their son Augustin. Mrs. Hutchins was a most excellent woman.

MORE KENTUCKIANS SAVED.

Mr. J. F. Herbert, of Newport, Ky., was a passenger on the United States and was saved by means of her destruction. He was in bed when the crashing signals of the two boats were given. He immediately dressed himself hurriedly, and had hardly completed this when the collision took place. The *America* ran so far into the United States that she raised the latter's boilers from their seats. The young man was thrown to the hight of fashion. His upper garment was one of those degenerate, half-size overcoats with tremendous lapels and enormous pocket borders. His left hand terminated in a glove to his shoulder, and shambling nether limbs, for they were of the tightest pattern and broadest stripe. Ponderous side whiskers of the length of a comet rolled for him. As master and coon moved rapidly up *the street*, the coon *every* now and then would make a spring for a carrier, but as often fall back for the arm that held him was too long, and the coat was too short to permit for a moment any improper liberties his coonship might be inclined to take.

Sad to relate, however, the arm of the young man began to tire, and cooney made a note of this, and straightway hardened himself to free himself. At length the arm gradually let down a little, when suddenly the coon swung himself up and, with a fierce snap of his little sharp jaws, fixed his teeth in the larger part of the close-fitting trowsers. With a yell of pain the young man dropped him, and the "pet," falling to the ground, quickly picked himself up and dusted away.

A long chase followed, in which a number of urchins joined, and the coon was overtaken by yelling: "You got a bite, didn't ye, mister?" But the owner of the coon, not deigning to notice the taunts of the unfeeling young scapegraces, kept on the chase in the direction of the capitol. The coon run down, but turned upon its master and fought furiously for some time; and when at length it was secured it was beautifully spattered with claret, and presented a fine appearance. It straightened itself out and fell a defunct corpus. The boys gathered and held a coroner's inquest, but, failing to arrive at a verdict, the coon was finally buried, leaving no mourner in the world of his untimely demise, or word of warning to other coons who might some day meet a bite like his.

THE FREIGHT AGENTS.

Close of Their Convention in This City—Resume of Their Proceedings.

Since Tuesday last the general freight agents of the railways terminating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers have been in session at the Louisville Hotel. The meeting had for its chief object the establishment and maintenance of a schedule of rates on cotton from the South-west to the East. An older body of men has rarely assembled here. Their entire proceedings have been characterized by intelligence of the highest order and perfect harmony of feeling. We present herewith a resume of the important work of the convention.

ORGANIZATION.

At ten o'clock Tuesday morning the following gentlemen, in response to a formal call, met in one of the parlors of the Louisville Hotel: Chas. W. Anderson, General Freight Agent N. & C. & N. W. R. R.; F. S. Van Alstine, General Freight Agent L. & N. & L. & M. R. R.; L. Devenny, General Freight Agent C. H. & D. & D. & M. R. R.; W. G. McCoy, General Freight Agent L. & C. Mail Line; J. C. Lopez, General Freight Agent M. & C. R. R.; A. A. Paton, General Freight Agent M. & O. R. R.; E. F. Fuller, General Freight Agent L. M. & C. & I. R. R.; Thos. Carse, General Freight Agent J., M., & I. R. R.

Besides these, a number of unaccredited representatives of the freight interests of the North and South were in attendance. An organization was effected by the election of Mr. E. F. Fuller chairman, and Mr. Thomas Carse, secretary.

Communications were read from Mr. Joseph T. Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central, and Mr. A. E. Shrader, General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Railroads, expressing regret at their inability to be present and their hearty approbation of any plan that might be adopted for the establishment and maintenance of rates.

POINTS OF DISCUSSION.

The following points were severally discussed by the convention: 1st. Employment of cotton brokers as agents. 2. "Time" bills of lading. 3. Issuing bills of lading on cotton before entering compress. 4. Insurance and claim of the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Memphis and Charleston lines for difference of fifteen cents per hundred less than all rail rates. 5. Plans for the maintenance of established rates.

REVISED SCHEDULES.

The committee on rates—Messrs. Lopez, Anderson, Van Alstine, McCoy and Devenny—submitted the following report, and were discharged:

TENNESSEE—FACE RATES.

To—	All rail.	Rail to Cairo, thence by river.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.
To Boston, Providence, Worcester, Springfield	All rail	$1 90	$1 80	$1 70	$1 60
	All rail, water, $1 70	1 90	1 80	1 70	1 60
New York	All rail	1 65	1 60	1 50	1 40
	All rail, water, $1 45	1 65	1 60	1 50	1 40
Philadelphia	All rail	1 75	1 70	1 60	1 50
	All rail, water, $1 60	1 75	1 70	1 60	1 50
Baltimore	All rail	1 75	1 70	1 60	1 50
	All rail, water, $1 60	1 75	1 70	1 60	1 50

MAINTENANCE OF RATES.

A committee of five, including Messrs. Lopez, Carse, Anderson, Fuller and Van Alstine, was appointed to confer with the railroad companies on plan for the maintenance of the rates established by this convention. The committee reported as follows:

AT NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, December 10, 1868.

Believing that the interests of the railroad and transportation lines which we severally represent demand a restoration of rates at figures remunerative to our respective companies, yet sufficiently low to be satisfactory to shippers, and believing the proper management and disposition of freights, which can only be secured by fair compensation for service performed, that uniformity and regularity in rates will give more general satisfaction to shippers and consignees, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind our respective lines and companies to strictly adhere to the rates adopted for the transportation of cotton and other produce from Nashville to all points East, as follows:

We further bind ourselves to pay no rebates or drawbacks, directly or indirectly, to any shipper, factor, or merchant, and that we shall promptly discharge any agent or employe of our companies who shall depart from this contract in the slightest particular. Also, that the local rates of this road shall be the same as they fast freight line are transported shall be charged upon the weight of the car loaded and the tonnage from the cash contract.

We agree to instruct our representatives in Nashville to maintain rates as fixed by the Nashville committee appointed by the Memphis convention of September 23d, 1868, and that those agents shall not be permitted to charge rates, under any circumstances, without the authority of that committee. And, further, that no line shall issue bills of lading on cotton in the city of Nashville, and that agent to be wholly disconnected with any cotton factor or warehouseman in said city.

AT MEMPHIS.

First. The appointment of cotton factors and commission merchants as agents for railroad and fast freight lines, in Memphis, is of itself a violation of rates, and the payment of commissions to, the maintenance of rates is virtually impracticable; and we believe that the railroads should employ all such agencies on or before January 1, 1869, and thereafter employ no agents but such as are bona fide clerks.

Second. Railroad lines terminating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers shall not recognize "compress" receipts, or bills of lading issued by a steamboat line, in Memphis, but shall require that through bills of lading be issued by regularly authorized agents of railroad companies not less than the following rates shall be charged from river points:

To—	Uncomp.	Comp.
Cairo to New York per 100	$1 20	$1 65
Cairo to Boston per 100	1 30	1 75
Evansville to New York per 100	1 10	1 55
Evansville to Boston or N. Y. per 100	1 20	1 65
Cincinnati to New York per 100	1 10	1 55

And to maintain the relative difference to all other points East as are fixed from Memphis.

Third—Breaking a rate by any one or more agents shall subject the offender, or offenders, and agents to follow in cutting rates. The Memphis committee appointed by the Convention of September 17, 1868, shall fix and control rates, and we bind ourselves that our agents in Memphis shall be governed by the action of that committee. The committee are empowered to change rates at any time they may deem it necessary, and shall publish such changes in the Memphis papers, and advances in rates shall not take effect until thirty hours after the notice has been published.

Fourth. No transportation line shall have more than one soliciting agent at Memphis.

Fifth—Upon conviction of the committee, of a violation of rates, it will immediately dismiss the offending agent, or, if such agent be in the employ of an express, dispatch, or fast freight line, the railroad lines over which said consignments may have passed, will withdraw their rates, and recommend the abrogation of all contracts with such line, unless such agent be promptly dismissed.

RESOLUTIONS.

At various stages of the convention, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sole object of this convention, believing that on the business of the year, and particularly, that the railroad lines and the Memphis cantile community have suffered from irregular rates, and that the interests of the country generally demand that rates be restored and maintained; and that this convention, therefore, will most earnestly solicit the co-operation of all lines, both North and South, who have any interest in the freight traffic of the Mississippi valley.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That, in order to secure and maintain the rates this day agreed upon, a committee of three persons be appointed, namely: J. C. Lopez, General Freight Agent Memphis and Charleston railroad; A. E. Shrader, Freight Agent Memphis and Ohio railroad, and Captain F. Silvert, Superintendent Memphis and St. Louis packet line, to whose duties it shall be to investigate violations and deviations from these established rates.

IRREGULAR BILLS.

Resolved, That the practice of receiving bills for cotton on promise, or shippers' order on press before the same is in possession of the party issuing the compress and engages to the line or agent issuing such bills, and we hereby agree to discontinue the same.

AUTHORITY OF AGENTS.

Resolved, That agents are authorized to give rates only to common points as given in these resolutions, and that through rates to interior points, except at the additional outrage in regular published common points, will not be recognized or carried out.

MINIMUM RATES.

Resolved, That the minimum rate on uncompressed cotton from Memphis to Boston, via Atlantic west, excepting Nashville, shall be based on $1 15 per 100 pounds from Louisville to New York.

"TIME" BILLS OF LADING.

Resolved, That the practice of issuing bills of lading called "time" bills of lading," is liable to lead to rebates or evasion of rates, and we hereby agree upon its discontinuance.

THE NEXT MEETING.

Resolved, That the President of the adjourned meeting shall be empowered to call another convention of general freight agents, upon the application of three or more representatives; also to name the time and place of meeting.

THANKS.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered the proprietors of the Louisville Hotel for courtesies extended during this meeting.

At seven o'clock last evening the Convention adjourned sine die, and the delegates from a distance will start homeward to-day.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ Don't forget that the sale of the valuable property of L. L. Dorsey, Jr., near the city, will take place to-morrow.

Kentucky News.

As the time approaches for McClain's great Kentucky land sale, considerable interest is being manifested in ticket investments. Our people, having recently suffered by other enterprises, were at first doubtful about chance investments, but, after an examination of the plan of the Henderson county drawing, are satisfied that this will be a "fair thing." Mr. McClain legalized his scheme by an act of the Kentucky Legislature, and by that act the contracts are guaranteed, and the drawing were also chosen. They are men whose names are a guarantee of fairness, and are known to be such throughout the State. The property offered is of great value, consisting as it does of the finest farming land in the State.

Card from Mr. Police Commissioner Brisly.

MR. EDITOR: I noticed a card in the Courier-Journal of this morning, signed "T. C. Bristly, Commissioner of the Police Commissioners for putting Mr. Michael Yontey on the police." He says that Mr. Lochy can't write his own name, and that he is not a merchant. Now, for the benefit of the citizens, I will just say that I have seen Mr. Lochy's papers, and have also seen him write his name. The plaintiff can will only attend to his own business as well as I do, for I know he will have no time to attend to the Police Commissioners' business. I should not notice this case, but I have had so much of this, and a letter from this same source. I do not know this defendant, Mr. Lochy is a poor but worthy man, and an honor to his place.

T. C. C. BRISTLY, P. C.

The ordinance docket was continued until Thursday next. Now, for the benefit of the citizens, I will just say that I have seen Mr. Lochy's papers, and have also seen him write his name, and that he is not a merchant. Now, for the benefit of the citizens, I will just say that I have seen Mr. Lochy's papers, and have also seen him write his name, and that he is not a merchant.

Card from Mr. Police Commissioner Brisly.

MR. EDITOR: I noticed a card in the Courier-Journal of this morning, signed "T. C. Bristly, Commissioner of the Police Commissioners for putting Mr. Michael Yontey on the police." He says that Mr. Lochy can't write his own name, and that he is not a merchant. Now, for the benefit of the citizens, I will just say that I have seen Mr. Lochy's papers, and have also seen him write his name. The plaintiff can will only attend to his own business as well as I do, for I know he will have no time to attend to the Police Commissioners' business. I should not notice this case, but I have had so much of this, and a letter from this same source. I do not know this defendant, Mr. Lochy is a poor but worthy man, and an honor to his place.

T. C. C. BRISTLY, P. C.

THE NEW ALBANY MURDERESS.

Mrs. Melissa Morton Before the Mayor.

Quashing of the Affidavit for Murder in the First Degree.

The Fair Prisoner Released on Bail.

From the New Albany Ledger of yesterday we have a report of the preliminary examination in the case of Mrs. Melissa J. Morton, who shot and killed Scott S. Moore, of that city, on Tuesday. The examination was before Mayor Hart, sit ng as a magistrate. Long before 9 o'clock a crowd had collected about the City Court room, and soon after the prisoner entered the room it was densely thronged. The crowd was so large that it was determined to adjourn to the Court House, as it was evident that no business could be transacted in a less space than it afforded. It, too, was soon crowded with spectators, and a larger number of persons was never before assembled there.

The State was ably represented by Robt. M. Weir, Esq., prosecuting attorney, and Alex. Dowling, Esq., and the defendant by Hons. John S. Davis and Thos. M. Brown.

The defendant's counsel urged an arraignment upon the affidavit presented by Mr. Weir, charging the prisoner with murder in the first degree.

Mr. Brown moved to quash the affidavit on account of the insufficiency of the law, and upon the ground that the Coroner's presentment takes precedence in the case. The motion was argued at length by Mr. Brown, who claimed that the verdict of the Coroner's jury, who found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, was the only charge before the Court, and that she was arrested upon it. Mr. Weir, briefly, on behalf of the State, claiming the ground taken by Mr. Weir, Mr. Davis then made a speech of considerable length, contending that the Coroner's presentment was the only charge before the Court, and that the law to prove his position. The matter was finally left with the Court, who sustained the motion to quash the affidavit. This being decided, the defense waived an examination, and asked the Court to fix the amount of bail. At this point Mr. Dowling rose to his feet, and insisted that the State had some rights as well as the defense, and demanded a preliminary hearing of the case. The Court, however, thought it unnecessary, and held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $5,000, to answer the charge of manslaughter at the next term of Circuit Court.

CITY COUNCIL.

Jail Contracts—Wharf Property—Elections—The Courier-Journal—Purchase of the Gas Works—Clinical Lectures in the Hospital, &c., &c.

The City Council met in their chamber last night at 7 o'clock.

The Board took a recess of ten minutes, that the members might be introduced to Mr. Henry Duvall, President of the Board of Aldermen of Baltimore, who was present.

A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that copies of the various contracts for building the new jail were in his hands and ready for inspection. The communication was received and filed.

Also, a resolution for a joint session at 9 o'clock, for the election of a whisky inspector and gauger, and masters for the various market houses, was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor stating that the question of the purchase of the (the Mayor) has the right to purchase he four property fronting on Fourth and Bullitt streets, and that he had accordingly consummated the purchase of said property, and asked the approval of the Council. It was received and sent to the Board of Aldermen.

Also, a communication from Coal, in his opinion, the city had the right to regulate the width of sidewalks.

Also a communication in regard to whether he COURIER-JOURNAL now holds the contract for city printing, and if not, when it expires, presenting a communication from Mr. Haldeman asking that the COURIER-JOURNAL be allowed to run the contract made with the JOURNAL. The communication was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a communication to the Council from the Mayor, stating that copies of the various contracts for building the new jail were in his hands and ready for inspection. The communication was received and filed.

Also, a resolution for a joint session at 9 o'clock, for the election of a whisky inspector and gauger, and masters for the various market houses, was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor stating that copies of the various contracts for building the new jail were in his hands and ready for inspection. The communication was received and filed.

Also, a resolution for a joint session at 9 o'clock, for the election of a whisky inspector and gauger, and masters for the various market houses, was adopted.

A communication was received